THE
PITTSBURGH
WEEKLY GAZETTE,
THE
Great Campaign Paper
FOR 1872.

To advance the cause of the great Republican Party that has nominated Grant and Wilson as its standard bearers in the political fight of 1872, the PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE, by far the largest and best political paper of the State, will be issued at the special rates given below. It will contain matter especially prepared by one of the leading politicians of the United States, who has been especially engaged for the work. It will contain all the Telegraph News of the day, besides Reading suitable for the Family and the Farmer. The fullest and most reliable Market Reports of any paper in the city will be published also in the Weekly. It is just the paper the Farmer, the Politician and the Family want.

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Address,
GAZETTE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MR. NASBY'S DREAM.

A Prophetic Vision.

CONFRONT'N X ROADS,
(With is in the State uv Kentucky,)
Joon 22, 1872.

I don't know wat is the matter with me, but uv late I dream more reglarly and more ferosh-usly than I ever did in my life. I hev hed a succession uv nitemares ever sence I gave in my adhesion to Greeley, some uv which wuz stupendjusly frifeful. I go to bed with Greeley on my mind, and dream dreams so horrible that I awake with cold sweats onto me, and shivrivz thu I hed the ager. Nite before last Greeley appeered to me with hoofs, horns and a tail. He perched hisself on my stumick, squattin like a hidjus toad, and puttin on his spectacles, deliberately read me, from an old copy of the *Triboon*, six yards uv his own editorials on the slavery question. He finally sailed off thro the air, shrekin "Lost! Lost!" Wedder he referred to me or hisself ez "Lost," I reely don't know. If he felt ez mean in my company ez I did in hizzen, the remark would embrace both uv us.

Last nite I had another frifeful vizion. We hev a family in the village who are in destitoot misery. The husband got intoxicated some years ago, and knowin that it isn't the gettin drunk that hurtz a man, but gettin sober, hez dodged that trouble by stayin drunk. His principal amusement is fitin his wife, but for the sake uv novelty of this nevin worn off, yesterday morning he gave her a couple uv ounces of arsenic. Vaulting ambishen overleaped herself—his excessive liberality defeated his purpus. The dose wuz too big—it stekened her. She vomitted and lived, and whaled him within an inch uv his life. I was at the house, and late in the evenin left, stoppin at Deekin Pogram's where we took a glassoine kerosene mixture, which consisted principally uv korn whisky and cold biled pork. From thence I went home and retired, with my head full uv the pison, and Greeley mixed in about ekal proposhens. Fallen asleep, I dreamed.

Methot I was in a lodjin, and Greeley resident make out. Stretched out onto a couch and kivered with a flag was the body uv an enormous giant—the most huge and comprehensive giant I had ever seen, even in dreems. His legs wuz like pilars, his arms like derricks, and his hands was spread out like the map uv our dunst happy but now oppress country. He seemed to be in the last stages uv a fearful sickness. He hed bin, in his day, a giant uv immense strength, and wuz even then in his delerium a giant in any other country, and, gentlemen, we shall triumph. [Applause.] I have no doubt of it. [Great applause.] I believe we are destined to obtain a greater Republican triumph than we have yet had; our policy concedded, our principles more defended; our enemies compelled to sail under false colors, and the prosperity of the nation speaking in thunder tones for us in every State of the Union, we have never had such prospects for victory. It makes no difference to us whether the Democratic party shall sail under its old colors or under false colors, the people understand that after all this fight is substantially between the Republican party and the old Democratic party. It is between Democratic principles and Republican principles, but there is this change from what has taken place in its past—two, four, eight years ago the Democratic party went to battle under their own colors, professing their own principles. Now they dare not do it. I therefore exhort patriotic men of all parties to stand fast by the Republican cause. If you are a business man you cannot afford to have this policy changed; if you are a laboring man you cannot afford to have this policy changed. You want this country to go on substantially as it is now going. The people understand their own interests, and I believe they will stand by Gen. Grant. [Immense applause.]

How Value is the Result of Labor.

A mass of iron-ore, worthless at the mine, may be worth a few cents after taking it out; a few dimes after carrying it to the furnace; a dollar after being converted into pig-iron, and five dollars after being puddled into wrought-iron, when worked into horse-shoes, if is worth ten dollars; made into pen-knife blades, it is worth three hundred dollars; made into needles, it is worth three thousand dollars; and made into balance springs for watches, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. And so it is with everything; all values are the result of labor. Even when a town or city lot rises in value, it is the result of the labor of those who improve the neighboring land, by which the value of the lot is the gainer.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1872. NUMBER 157.

FIRST EDITION.
Midnight.

NEW YORK.
Trial of Stokes.
MEDICAL TESTIMONY.
The Erie Railway Troubles.
CHARGES AGAINST JAY GOULD.

NEW YORK, July 2, 1872.

CHARGES AGAINST GOULD.

The complaint in the suit brought in the name of the Erie Railroad against Jay Gould has been served on the defendant. It recites numerous alleged breaches of trust and violations of law, from the time of the election of Gould in October, 1867, to the date of the change in the management. Gould is charged with being the cause of the over-issue of the capital stock of the road, the election of a fraudulent Board of Directors, the unlawful issue of ten millions of bonds, which he appropriated to himself and his confederates. The complaint adverts to the injury to the road from Gould's flight to the State of New Jersey, and of his expenditure of a million of dollars to extricate himself from his embarrassments; his frauds in the other issue of fraudulent bonds amount to thirty-eight millions of dollars. The unlawful payment of enormous claims to Vanderbilt and others; also the appropriation to his own use of property of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, and various other transactions had with the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, and the United States Government for the transportation of freight, and for all of which damages are claimed in the sum of ten millions of dollars. Gould has twenty days in which to answer. It is believed that the suit will be long, will be fought on any schemes for the reinstatement of Gould at the election on the 9th of July.

TRIAL OF STOKES.

Stokes' trial to-day was attended by a great crowd. As expected by Stokes, Josie Mansfield will be put on trial.

Dr. John F. White, surgeon, testified to being present and participating in the probing of Fisk's wounds; was also present at the post mortem examination. Witness believes the cause of Fisk's death was a shock to his physical and mental system, and in such a case as Fisk's he (White) would not have used chloroform.

Dr. White, on cross-examination, testified that he found Fisk at nine o'clock in bed, with great pallor, which satisfied witness that Fisk would die from the gun shot. There was paralysis of the whole surface of the body. He was satisfied he could not recover. Fisk never rallied from the injury by wound to the sympathetic nerves. The wound was mortal from the beginning, which was his reason for giving opium. To a question, "Could the amount of opium more or less have had any effect on the final result?" witness answered, "Oh, no; he sounded as he was, he would have died anyhow?"

After the recess George H. Smith, Secretary of the Narragansett Trotting Association, who was about to leave the city, was allowed to testify in behalf of the defense, but the evidence proved to have no bearing on the case.

The medical testimony was then resumed. Dr. Steele testified that he was present when Dr. Wood was examining the wound. Col. Fisk rallied and seemed to improve a short while, and then died. The cause of death was shock from a pistol ball.

Without reference to the probing or administration of opiates, Dr. Tripler, who was also present at the examination, deposed that two ounces of brandy in which was given to the dying man. Death was the result of shock, and was accelerated by peritonitis. From the very beginning, his opinion was that Fisk would die.

Both witnesses were cross-examined at great length, but nothing material was elicited.

Adjourned.

CUBAN PROSPECTS GIVE NO GRIEF

The editor of the *Cronista*, a Spanish newspaper here, received she following dispatch: "The steamer Fannie has been burned, all her cargo captured, Peraltoand several others killed, and the rest taken prisoners."

THE HEATED TERM.

Thirty-seven cases of sun-stroke were reported by the police yesterday, seven of which proved fatal. The thermometer at eight o'clock this morning opened at ninety in the shade.

FIRE.

The sash factory of William A. Jenkins, and other property on Canal street, was burned to-day. Loss $15,000; insured. Several firemen were prostrated by the heat.

OBSCENE LITERATURE.

The jury in the case of John H. Meeker, charged with uttering obscene photographs and books, were unable to agree, and were discharged.

STEAMER SUNK.

The steamer Escort, a passenger boat between this city and Sag Harbor, was sunk this morning by a collision with a barge. No lives were lost.

DANGEROUSLY ILL.

Silas B. Dutcher, United States Supervisor of Internal Revenue in Brooklyn, has been dangerously ill of congestion of the brain, but is better.

THE EIGHT HOUR QUESTION.

The strikers appear to have given up all idea of gaining their eight hour law.

GREELEY GONE TO BOSTON.

Horace Greeley left for Boston by the steamer Providence this afternoon.

CINCINNATI.
The Late Kissing and Cutting Affair—Sudden Deaths.

CINCINNATI, July 2.—Thos. L. Bond, who made a murderous attack on Rev. J. J. Thompson, was brought before the police court this morning. Mr. Thompson having recovered so far as to appear, in the introduction of the case Prosecuting Attorney Campbell said they were prepared to prove that for the prisoner to have been able to see any improper conduct in the dining room through the door ajar, as had been stated by the prisoner, the shutter of the only front window in the room must have been open, which would have revealed everything to persons on the street.

Mr. Thompson made a brief statement, in which he said he did not know who struck him, and in reply to a question from the Court, said there had nothing improper occurred between Mrs. Shingledecker and himself.

The defense waived examination, and in default of $500 bail, Bond was committed to jail. Bond has recently written a letter to Thompson, asking for an interview, that would enable him to make amends for what he has done. Everything indicates that the cutting affray, which suddenly taken ill, and fell dead in four minutes.

The day has been prolific in accidents and sudden deaths. One of the most shocking was that of a man falling from a fifth story window, breaking her neck in the fall.

MILWAUKEE.
Excitement Among Printers—The Union Ousted.

MILWAUKEE, July 2.—The printers' strike created greater excitement than any event since the Chicago fire. The newspapers are regular. Union, but only a lean appearances. They have ousted the Union compositors. The *News* says Milwaukee newspapers will now take the place of "rat" offices and adopt the Union trade name. They will pay just as high, or higher wages, and be governed by rules framed as strictly in the interests of the journeymen printers, and will manage as harmoniously and generously as any Union offices are managed; but they will be more far from the despotism and terrorism under which they have heretofore been held. They will be so governed and conducted that the term "rat" office will not be a reproach or a stigma. It will shall indicate that within them and in the system which they represent, neither employers nor employes are the slaves of a petty, irresponsible and fanatical tyranny. They will be conducted on sound, generous and benefit business principles, and under the ever honorable motto of "Live and let live."

BOSTON.
The Musical Jubilee.

BOSTON, July 2.—The cool weather rendered the attendance on the concert this afternoon somewhat less a task than on the previous day, and the audience was proportionately more numerous and enthusiastic as their favorite bands appeared in succession. The Irish Band, which improved in its execution over yesterday's effort, was kept on the stage more than half an hour. Madame Peschka Leutner sang an aria from "Martha," with a military band accompaniment, and for an encore sang the "Star Spangled Banner," with magnificent effect. Strauss, the Cornet Quartette and the French Band, which latter gave a selection from "Robert La Diable," were received with marked demonstrations and encored, the cornets responding with "When the Swallows Homeward Fly." Madame Peschka Leutner received an elegant floral tribute from Newport.

Another concert was given by the French Band to-night.

SPORTING.
The Turf.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 2.—The attendance at the races to-day was immense. The first race, for the Hopeful stakes, half a mile dash, for two-year-olds, was won by Morris' Mollie Jackson. Tom Bowling second, and Asteroid third. Time —¾ seconds.

The second race was for a purse of six hundred dollars, mile heats, all ages, the first horse to receive four hundred and fifty dollars, the second one hundred dollars, and the third fifty dollars. Seven horses were entered—John Harper's Littleton, F. M. Hall's John Merryman, D. McDaniel's Abdel Koree, D. Swigert's Shylock, J. B. and A. Davis' Piedmont, Coffin & Lawrence's Lochiel, and John McCormack's Belle Aiken. The following is the summary: Littleton, 3, 1, 1; Lochiel, 1, 2, 2; Abdel Koree, 2, 3, drawn. Time, 1:45, 1:43, 1:49.

The great race of the day was for the Monmouth cup, a dash of two and a half miles, which had twelve nominations of fifty dollars each, play or pay, added to a purse of $1,500, the second to receive $500, and the third $150. Out of the stakes, at the sale of pools Bassett brought $1,800 and Longfellow $1,000. Subsequently Bassett brought $2,000 and Longfellow $1,200. The excitement was at fever heat. Longfellow was the winner by twenty lengths; time 4:34.

But little difficulty was experienced in effecting a start, and the horses got away together, Bassett having the inside of the track. For the first half mile they ran head to head, the only advantage, if any, being in favor of Bassett. As the horses, warming into their stride, passed the grand stand, the excitement rose to fever pitch. At the end of a mile and a half found their position unchanged, but the backers of Bassett evidently had misgivings, as their favorite was doing his best, while it seemed that Longfellow was still being held in by his rider. Their fears were confirmed when the horses swept past the grand stand the second time, Longfellow's rider gave the head to his horse, who gallantly responded, and quickly placed two lengths between himself and Bassett.

The scene was indescribable. Men threw their hats in the air and cheered wildly, while the ladies waved their handkerchiefs and bet countless pairs of gloves on John Harper's steed. From this moment it was evident that all was up with Bassett, and although his rider used the whip and spur without stint, it was of no avail. Every movement of Longfellow increased his lead, and the race was a winner in 4:34, or, as some of the judges claim, in 4:33. Bassett was beaten over a dozen lengths.

The enthusiasm of the Western men was unbounded. They crowded around John Harper, cheering and congratulating the man, who also seemed laboring under great excitement. Immense sums were lost on the race by New Yorkers. John Morrissey is among the heavy losers. The day's races are acknowledged to be the finest that have ever been conducted on the American turf.

TOLEDO, July 2.—There was a fair attendance at the Quickstep Park, with a standing intense heat. The first race was for horses that had never beaten three minutes, a purse of $2,000, $1,000 to the second, $500 to the third, and $200 to the fourth. Ten entries were made and seven started. It was won by Ella Wilson, of Rushville, Indiana, in three straight heats; time: 2:35¾, 2:34¾, 2:32; Jenny, of Baltimore, second; Harry R. of Detroit, third; Vanity Fair, of Toledo, fourth.

The second race was for horses that had never beaten 2:34, a purse of $2,000, divided the same as the first race; fourteen entries; seven started. This was won by Lady Kate, of Detroit, in three straight heats; time: 2:30½, 2:35, 2:38¾; Fred, of New York, second; Indiana, of Cincinnati, third; Wade Hampton, of Baltimore, fourth.

BASE BALL.

GUELPH, CANADA, July 2.—Base ball: Baltimore 9; Maple Leaf, of this city, 10.

BOSTON, July 2.—Base Ball: Bostons 9; Forest City, Cleveland, Ohio, 8.

CHICAGO.
A Conscientious Criminal.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Late last night a young German, giving his name as Otto Bellzieche, came up to a policeman and indicated a desire to be arrested. As he could not speak English, an interpreter was found, when Bellzieche stated that he was a native of Magdeburg, Germany, and that he had committed a robbery there to the amount of between six and seven thousand dollars, which sum he brought to this country, but had returned all but about five hundred dollars. He expected an officer to be taken back to Germany. He is now in the station.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Cincinnati papers will not issue on the 4th of July.

—Wm. Smith, editor of the Cincinnati *Price Current*, is dying.

—Four fatal cases of sun stroke occurred at Boston on Monday.

—Rear Admiral Crabbe died in Princeton, N. J., on Saturday night.

—Senators Chandler and Pomeroy were at the White House on Tuesday.

—In New York, yesterday, the thermometer stood at 103 in the shade and about 140 in the sun.

—Bailey's harness shop and four other buildings were burnt at Vineland, N. J. Loss, $20,000.

—Dr. Lanahan, of Baltimore, is to be given a public reception by his Methodist friends on his return.

—The President was at Washington yesterday, but he returned to Long Branch in the evening.

—A woman named Clarioell and a man named Phillipe, Paris Commune murderers, are to be executed.

—A colored man named Geo. Smith accidentally shot and killed himself in Dallas county, Ark., on Thursday.

—Dr. T. L. Minor has been appointed Surgeon of the Martine Hospital at Port Townsend, Washington Territory.

—A Trans-Atlantic Telegraph Line from Santa Rosa, Argentine Republic, to Santiago, Chili, has been formally opened.

—At a conference of Liberals in Detroit, Mich., resolutions were passed to call a mass convention at Jackson for July 29th.

—The Madrid Government has sent large reinforcements to the troops now in Catalonia, so as to be in readiness should any demonstration be made.

—The Court of Impeachment, in session at Albany, New York, voted for the removal of Judge McCunn—28 in the affirmative to none in the negative.

—There was a jubilee at Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, over the opening of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, at New Centre Market, on Pennsylvania avenue.

—The steamships Scandinavian, Oceanic and Southampton, have arrived at Liverpool; the Ville de Paris, from Brest, and the America, from Bremen, at New York.

—Mrs. Mastique, near Fine Bluffs, Ark., on Saturday attempted to start a fire by pouring coal oil on the wood. The result was that the can exploded and she was burned to death.

—Central American advices state that the Government of Guatemala has ordered the confiscation of all property of Jesuits in Nicaragua, and also ordered the expulsion of the Jesuits from the territory.

—An employers' strike of the laborers employed in the mills and salt works in the saginaw valley is anticipated. The men demand a reduction of the hours of labor from twelve to ten hours. The employers express a determination not to submit.

—Last Wednesday, at Fort Smith, Arkansas, Fred. Grasse attacked Miss Anna McGrew, a dress maker, with an iron bar, striking her over the head and felling her to the earth. Thinking he had killed her, he cut off to his room and shot himself through the heart. Cause—jealousy.

—At Jacksonville, Illinois, on Monday evening, Thomas Dunn illicitually snapped a pistol, which he supposed was unloaded, at Miss Lizzie Voorhees, the bullet striking her on the front head, penetrating beyond the reach of the surgeon's probe, and inflicting an almost certainly fatal wound.

—Contracts have been given out for building an air line railroad between Philadelphia and New York, passing through Bucks county, thence by Newark, and joining the Stanhope Road to New York. The road will cost six million dollars. Work is to be commenced immediately. It is proposed to make it run between the two cities in two hours and fifteen minutes.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, July 2.—River 15 feet; falling. Arrived—Charmer, Evansville; Tom Rees, Tennessee river. Departed—Kittie Hegler, Kanawha; Argosy, Pittsburgh; Arlington, St. Louis. Clear and hot.

LOUISVILLE, July 2.—River stationary; 6 feet 4 inches in canal; 4 feet 5 inches in chute. It springled rain this afternoon; clear and warm. Business dull. Arrived—Henry Probasco, St. Louis; Sam Roberts, Pittsburgh; John Kilgour and Gladiator, New Orleans. Departed—Henry Probasco and John Kilgour, Cincinnati; Gladiator, Madison. Late yesterday evening the Lookout, passing down from Mount Coral with salt barges, struck one against the Camella, lying at the Portland wharf. The salt boat sank in a few minutes. The boat's cargo is a total loss.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 2.—clear and very hot all day; now clouding, with signs of a heavy storm. River 4 inches; no change. Down—Indiana, 8 P. M.; Potomac, 10; Gray Eagle, 2:30 P. M.; Mary Ament, 3; Arkansas Belle and Florance Lee, 6. Up—Jno. and Jas. Gilmore, 10 A. M.; Idlewild, 6; Fayette and Magnolia, 9; S. E. Rankin, 1. Generally with fair trips. Business dull.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—Arrived—Great Republic, New Orleans; Johnson, Keokuk; Belle St. Louis, Vicksburg; Lake Superior and Morrill, St. Paul. Departed—Wolf, Peoria; Andy Johnson, Keokuk; Clipper, Ohio river; Jo. Fleming, Upper Mississippi; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; Alex. Mitchell, St. Paul; Fannie Lewis, Missouri river. River falling slow. Cloudy, showery and very warm.

MEMPHIS, June 2.—Clear, mercury 96. River falling. Departed—Tow boat Hyatt, Louisville; Allen, Little Rock; Julia and Richmond, New Orleans; Colorado, Vicksburg; City of Quincy, St. Paul.

CAIRO, July 2.—Arrived—City of Chester, St. Louis, 6 P. M.; Quickstep, Evansville, 6. No departures. River stationary. Cloudy; indications of rain; mercury 88.

NASHVILLE, July 2.—River falling; two feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather warm; heavy rain and hail storm at one P. M; still cloudy.

SECOND EDITION.
Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.
Dr. Livingstone Found.
REPORT OF HIS EXPLORATIONS.
The Steamer Fannie Burned.
FILIBUSTERS CAPTURED.
Late News from South America.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SIR ROUNDEL PALMER.

LONDON, July 2.—Sir Roundel Palmer assumed his seat in the House of Commons yesterday morning.

A FRIENDLY SPEECH.

Russell Gurney addressed his constituents in Southampton last night. He spoke warmly of the Americans, who, he said, were desirous of preserving friendly relations with England. He thought an interchange of visits between the two countries was advisable. He cared not whether England was required by the arbitrators at Geneva to pay two or three millions more or less, but it was necessary that both nations should feel that justice had been done, and their disputes honorably settled.

AFRICA.

DR. LIVINGSTONE FOUND.

NEW YORK, July 2.—A *Herald* special from London says letters have been received here from Stanley, the Livingstone explorer, of which the following is a summary: From Unyanyheebe, where Stanley arrived September last, he intended advancing to Ujiji, but Mirambos, King of Ujowa, declared that no caravan should pass Ujiji except over his body. The Arabs declared war, and anticipated a victory. I gave assistance the first day, in concert with the Arabs, and attacked two villages, and captured, killed or drove away the inhabitants. The third day the Arabs were ambushed, and routed with terrific slaughter. On the fourth day there was a general desertion of Arabs. My own men, after considerable difficulty, reached the suburbs of Ujiji. I entered, firing guns and carrying the American flag. The astonished natives flocked out in crowds, with deafening shouts. I noticed in the centre group of Arabs, strongly contrasting with their support faces, a half-looking, gray-bearded white man, wearing a naval cap with gold band, and red woolen shirt, preserving a demeanor of coolness before the Arabs. I inquired, Dr. Livingstone, I presume? He smilingly answered, Yes. He informed me that he started in March, 1866, with twelve Sepoys, nine Johanna men and seven liberated slaves, and traveled up the banks of the Rohruma. His men got frightened and deserted and reported Livingstone dead, as an excuse for their desertion. He crossed the Chambezi and found it not the Lor'Nam Chambezi, but a totally separate river. He found it was called farther on Lualaba. He explored it seven hundred miles, and found that Chambezi is doubtless the source of the Nile, and that the length of the Nile is two thousand six hundred miles. Stanley then went to Unyanyembe to explore the north of Tanganyika Lake and the remaining one hundred miles of the Lualaba river. This will occupy the next two years.

WEST INDIES.

STEAMER FANNIE BURNED.

HAVANA, July 1.—A telegram from Colonel Valera, dated Herradura, June 29th, twenty-two leagues from Guantanmo, says: The Fannie had on board a valuable cargo of cargo of arms and ammunition. She got aground and is now burning within sight. The expedition consisted of fifty-six men, and was commanded by Peralto. The expedition landed and buried the cargo. Valera attacked the filibusters, killing Peralto and capturing their flag, important correspondence for Cespedes and five prisoners—two officers and three privates. Two officers and the prisoners, Valera discovered the buried cargo, and secured it in good condition. Valera is pursuing the filibusters, and troops have been sent from Holguin to intercept the rest of the expedition. It is supposed in Havana that part of the Fannie's cargo was transhipped into two sloops and landed on the north coast of the island. The fate of the Fannie's crew is unknown, but it is presumed they joined the filibusters. It is asserted, however, that they took to their boats and made for Jamaica.

A telegraphic dispatch received to-day announces that sixteen more of the expeditionists have been captured and shot, and that two cannon, one hundred and sixty rifles, over two hundred pounds of cartridges and a keg of powder have been unearthed, and that the discoveries and pursuit of the expeditionists is still going on.

CUBAN PRIVATEER.

The captain of the brig Thomas Owen confirms the report of his meeting a Cuban privateer pioneer at sea. He says she is a schooner of about two hundred tons burden, appears to be a fast sailer, and mounts four guns, two sixty-fours and two thirty-twos. The Spanish vessels are taking proper precautions against her. All the available men-of-war have been ordered to cruise in search of her.

CUBANS SURRENDERED.

Five armed Cubans of the Cabaniguan party have surrendered. It is reported that the band has dissolved, and that the remaining members have gone home in order to surrender.

THE GERMAN SOMBARDMENT.

KINGSTON, JAM., June 26.—President Saget, of Hayti, issued a proclamation denouncing as an outrage the action of the German fleet in enforcing the demands of German merchants.

At a conference of foreign ambassadors, the American Minister commented with great severity on the conduct of President Hayti in fulfilling international obligations, and declared that the present crisis was the natural consequence of such indifference. He urged the President to be careful not to compromise Hayti by this dangerous policy. Information has been received that the French, American and European Governments might desire to enter. He also said that the Germans acted with justice in regard to the demands of their merchants.

The French Minister pronounced the proceedings an act of barbarity.

The British Minister feelingly replied, "My opinion is against you, and I uphold the action of the Germans."

White & Hartman, Port au Prince merchants, advanced the money for the indemnity, which the Government was compelled to pay.

The Haytian Cabinet rejected a motion made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to open fire on the German steamers. The ministry is exceedingly unpopular.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

THE STEAMER EDGAR STUART.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Advices from Panama say the Minister of State has the steamer Edgar Stuart is still at Aspinwall in charge of the United States Vice Consul, Dill, who will hold the vessel until he receives instructions from Washington. Some trouble had been occasioned by which he supposed was unbounded, as Miss Lizzie Voorhees, the bullet striking her on the front head, penetrating beyond the reach of the surgeon's probe, and inflicting an almost certainly fatal wound.

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NASHVILLE, July 2.—River falling; two feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather warm; heavy rain and hail storm at one P. M; still cloudy.

BY MAIL.

THE Latter-Day Saints who go as missionaries to Denmark have the hardest kind of time of it. The Government has issued an order that all Mormon preachers shall be tied up and flogged, under the superintendence of village magistrates; and one of the Apostles has actually been treated in that harsh and uncompromising way.

THE hall in which the Geneva Court of Arbitration holds its sessions is an ordinary drawing-room, the windows looking out on a neat little garden in the very center of the city. The anteroom through which the commissioners and secretaries enter the hall of Congress is called the marriage chamber, and is regarded by sentimentalists as significant of the approach of a happy union between the two great nations.

IN a late communication to the German Anthropological Society, Herr Pausch, member of the recent polar exploring expedition, describes certain abandoned habitations of the Esquimaux, situated in East Greenland. At each of seven different points they found three stone houses, some of which were evidently more than one hundred years old. These were supposed to be the winter houses of the inhabitants, the remains of their summer abodes being indicated by stone rings. Remains of stone graves were also found from which skulls, agreeing with the Eastern Esquimaux type as described by Virchow, and exhibiting the carnivorous habit in the highest degree, were obtained. Specimens of wood-carving, bone knife handles, harpoons of bone, arrow-tips, and knife-shaped pieces of iron, were also found among the relics.—*Galaxy.*

A CHANGE has come over Japan and her Mikado since the latter used to be described as sitting motionless through the day upon his throne, only seen by the high officials when he ate and watched over by the Empress in his hours of somnolence. He has come now to have an interest in other matters than his own personal dignity: the ruler of Japan is watching with a patriarchal interest over the College of Mikado. This school is an institution for efficient growth and though owing to a lack of integrity and symmetry in its mode of instruction, the highest possible benefits have not been secured, encouraging progress has nevertheless been made under the American Superintendent, and students themselves realize that they are enjoying advantages that their predecessors never knew. At a recent commencement of this College the Mikado was in attendance, and in addition to requiring a throne to sit upon, as a democratic enough to use the chair of the American Superintendent, with a lady's shawl thrown over it. The students were but a very little abashed at the presence of the grand-child of the Sun, and went through the exercises in English. Several addresses were delivered by them in, vigorous English, and with the little compliments they classes in, such as our youth like to have ready when the Governor is present graduating day.

A CORRESPONDENT in China gives an interesting account of the devotion of Buddhist priests, as it was recently illustrated by one of the sacred order who came to Shanghai to raise money for a temple at Suchou. The project had started ten years ago, but after $4,000 of the $15,000 required had been collected the building languished, and the stones had not been added with that despatch which promised any domes pointing heavenward in some generations. Something desperate was therefore necessary, and the holy man decided that this priest became equipped that he offered to allow himself to be locked in a wooden box for seven days, during which time he would remain in an upright position, without food or sleep. His consecrated friends were to nail down the box after locking him, just his bright, and with a bottom so nail-studded that his feet should only have sufficient space between the spikes to rest, with a couple of slight bars in front for the arms. The natives were to watch the holy man's helplessness in imprisonment by locking him in, and about thirty padlocks made him secure, only a little space at the bottom being open for the admission of air. The poor devotee endured his torture with remarkable fortitude, and came out at the end of the designated time not so much the worse for wear. His pulse stood at sixty-four, and his skin though hot, was moist. After his release his cage was broken up and some $500 brought by the faithful to the temple, as high as $500 being paid for a single relic.

THE City of Leghorn has had a taste of riots upon a principle thorough enough to satisfy her of their genuineness, and sufficient to kill and wound a large number of people, and put a stop to business for a time. Different explanations of the outbreak have been given. Some attributed it to the prohibition of a meeting, called to denounce the Government partially and three days only. Her passengers were brought to this place last night by the steamer Courier.

DIED.

Thos J. Campbell, ex-Sheriff of this county, died very suddenly at five o'clock this afternoon.

POLITICAL.

Michigan Democratic Convention.

DETROIT, July 2.—The Democratic State Convention for the election of delegates to the Baltimore Convention, met at Lansing at 11 A. M. H. M. Loak, of Oakland county, was appointed temporary chairman. Committees on credentials and permanent organization were appointed, and then adjourned till afternoon.

The Greeley element predominates.

The Convention endorsed the Cincinnati platform and candidates.

Miss Stebbins Marriage.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle, June 18.]

The Rev. Horatio Stebbins, the popular preacher of the Pacific Slope, realizes by this time, the truth of the Shakespearen sentiment, "Love laughs at locksmiths." If he does not, it is not the fault of his charming daughter, Miss Mary Louise. About two years ago, this young lady met her fate in the person of a young man named Fisher. He was a very young man, not over 20—and earned his living by selling tickets at the Pavilion Skating Rink.

He looked out of the little window, and his eye fell upon Miss Mary. She looked in at the little ticket window, and her eyes fell upon him. Tableau—hushes, mutual starts, and finally love. An acquaintance was soon formed, and the children fairly revelled in their new-born attachment. For a short time young Schroder called on the young lady at her father's house, but finally the good doctor's mental nostrils were assailed by the odor of a long-tailed mice, and he mildly suggested that he thought the Stebbins visiting circle was already large enough without the addition of Mr. Schroder. In short he told the young lady she must no longer receive his attentions. He said she was entirely too young to think of marriage, and, besides, Mr. Schroder would not be his choice for a son-in-law.

Miss Mary then met her lover clandestinely. She would go to the skating rink daily, and wait for Schroder to get through his duties, when they would skate together for hours. They were constantly together when away from the parental eye, and had no thought outside of their own happiness.

Finally Mr. Stebbins despaired of breaking up the intimacy, except by a removal of the young lady from the city. Accordingly he packed her trunk and away for a time. He made arrangements to place her in school in Germany, in the hope that absence would conquer the love he had so long cultivated for young Fisher.

She was to start for New York on the 8th of June. On the 5th she asked permission to go and see some friends and bid them good by. She went out, met Schroder, and the two went to San Leandro, got a license, and were married. Schroder brought his bride back to the city, and she returned to her father's house. Next morning she started, in company with a friend, her journey for New York, en route for Europe. A few days after this some letters arrived announced to see the entry of the marriage in the San Leandro records, and hastened as fast as his legs could carry him to inform Dr. Stebbins. To say that the outraged parent was surprised and shocked hardly expresses it. He was dumfounded.

He went to Shroder's place of business, the London and San Francisco Bank, to interview that gentleman without a moment's delay, and found the report confirmed the truth. "Well," said the good doctor, "if that is the case, I must telegraph Miss Fisher to return."

"And what about Mary?" asked the self-imposed son-in-law. "Well, sir," said the doctor, "she is now your wife, my advice to you is to look after her." You will find her in New York, and with that he turned on his heel and left the bank.

He then telegraped Miss Fisher at New York not to sail for Europe until she heard from him, and a letter is now on the way. It is said that the letter contains a brief note to the young lady denouncing her for unfilial conduct, and informing her that henceforth she must look to her husband for protection. In short, it is said, the doctor disowns his daughter forever.

The young bride is very beautiful, has, or had, a host of friends, and will probably make young Schroder supremely happy. He is said to be very young, but has good habits and a fair start in life. Let us hope that the good doctor's wrath will soon subside and all yet be happiness and peace between him and his children.

Mrs. Fisk and a Mistaken Crowd.

The trial of Stokes has revived the excitement which was abroad when Col. Fisk was assassinated, and though some of the demonstrations among the New York masses show how much the deceased was beloved by them for the many acts of kindness which he was always ready with in emergencies, their zeal carries them occasionally into an insult to his memory and an outrage upon his friends in their efforts to avenge him. Such a mistake, but by no means a worse name, was made the other day as Mrs. Fisk drove up to the Surrogate's office in regard to the transaction of some business connected with her late husband's estate. She was dressed in deep mourning and accompanied by a young lady, neither of whom were recognized by the crowd that swarmed about the carriage. The Stokes case being on trial a person in the crowd started the rumor that the lady was Josephine Mansfield come to testify, which was fire enough for the powder kegs standing around, and as Mrs. Fisk alighted she was hooted at and greeted with "Hello, Josie, you ought to have on the same gallows with Stokes," and other expressions equally coarse. The shook was so great to the lady that for some minutes she was unable to walk, but finally she reached the Court House, and with a vbe and assured second following her. She was taken into Judge Hutchinson's Private room, where she fainted away and was with difficulty brought to.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 2, 1872.

THE MAIL SERVICE.

The mail service went into effect yesterday under the new lettings in five States—New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Ohio. Advices received by the Post Office Department report very few failures of the successful bidders to enter upon the performance of their contracts.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue to fall very generally on Wednesday, without any important general change in the weather, further than increasing cloudiness and more numerous light local storms throughout the region east of the Mississippi; threatening weather, possibly with rain, prevail in northern New England.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

The President to-day made the following appointments: Postmasters—C. E. Yost, at Omaha, Neb., vice J. T. Griffin, resigned; J. Milton Best, at Paducah, Ky., vice Thos. K. Pickett, susp

DAILY GAZETTE.

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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.
Specimen copies, posters, circulars and blanks, showing the manner of getting up clubs, &c., may be had gratuitously on application.
Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE, Daily, or Weekly, will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.
KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY WILSON.

STATE.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, Cumberland.

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. W. H. LILLY, Schuylkill;
LINN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. N. M'ALLISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL F. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. ALNEY, Lawrence;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

COUNTY.

CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT:
JAMES S. NEGLEY, of Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS—XXIInd DISTRICT:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, of Allegheny.
(Subject to District Conference.)
FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE:
JAMES P. STERRETT, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LAW JUDGE:
EDWIN H. STOWE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LEGISLATURE:
H. H. McCORMICK, 1st District, Pittsburgh.
T. J. WAINWRIGHT, 2d District, Pittsburgh.
J. D. RAMSEY, of Allegheny.
HYDE SAMPLE, of Sharpsburg.
J. W. BALLANTINE, of Temperanceville.
A. B. YOUNG, of Robinson.
J. C. NEWMEYER, of Wilkins.
FOR SHERIFF:
JOHN H. HARE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF COURTS:
W. H. McCLEARY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEXANDER HILANDS, of Pittsburgh.
FOR RECORDER:
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, of Pittsburgh.
FOR REGISTER:
JOSEPH H. GRAY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR COMMISSIONER:
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, of Chartiers.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
JAMES W. BELL, of Robinson.
DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOMAS MACONNELL, J. W. F. WHITE,
SAMUEL PURVIANCE, MATTHEW BRADY,
THOMAS EWING, THOMAS HOWARD.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 44f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113@113⅛.

THE Congressional conferees of the XXIIId district will meet, at the Monongahela House next Monday, to nominate a candidate for Congress. The honor will probably fall upon Hon. James L. Graham.

THE New York *Tribune* praises the Pittsburgh *Post*'s gradual edging towards Greeley as something "very manful;" exactly, about as "manful" as a donkey on a tread mill lashed to the performance of its assigned duty.

THE inspiring heroism of the battle cry of ex-Governor "extra Billy" Smith, at the Virginia Conservative Convention, is absolutely thrilling. Its patriotism is intense, and in point of principle soars away up into a region impenetrable to the dross of selfishness. "Give me," yelled the ex-Governor, "Jew or Gentile, dog or devil, I care not which, so we beat Grant." And then he swallowed Greeley.

THE FAITH of the *World* in Carl Schurz is touching. There is nothing like it in history or romance, and it is the most extraordinary novelty that has ever been thrust into politics. In its article of Monday giving up the anti-Greeley ghost, it says when Mr. Schurz has made his first speech in support of Mr. Greeley, "citizens will be better able to perceive on what grounds an honest man can vote for this confessedly improper candidate." Carl Schurz's shoulders must exceed in breadth the altitude of his legs (Nast) if he can bear this fearful load of being made responsible for the action of these "honest citizens."

YESTERDAY, at the Monongahela House, the conferees of the XXVIth Senatorial District, composed of Beaver, Butler and Washington counties, met together and elected Hon. John N. Purviance, of Butler, and T. R. Hazzard, Esq., of Washington, as delegates to the Constitutional Convention. Beaver did not present a candidate in view of the probability of the nomination to the Senate falling to Hon. J. S. Rutan, of that county. No wiser or more excellent choice could have been made than in the selection of Messrs. Purviance and Hazzard, as both are accomplished gentlemen and of broad understanding and intelligence.

A CLOSE CALCULATION demonstrates that the juvenile population and the big boys of the United States will expend $1,136,250 to-morrow on pyrotechnical salutations in honor of Independence Day. This is arrived at by adding to the importation of fire crackers from China—167,500 boxes sold in Canton at about 76 cents a box, but here at from $2.30 to $4 a box—the more expensive fire works manufactured in the United States. There are seven factories for fire works in this country, which work from the middle of December until after the fourth of July, except two New York establishments, which are operated all the year to supply the Southern trade, the chief demands of which are for Christmas and New Years.

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the Board of Police of New York city for the year ending April 5, just made to the Mayor, gives a glimpse of the dark side of life in the metropolis. The police force is composed of 2,236 men, and they arrested during the year 84,514 persons, an increase over the preceding year of 6,222. Of the arrested not quite one-third were women, and nearly two-thirds of the whole number of arrests were for intoxication and disorderly conduct. But 3,467 of the 84,000 arrested could neither read or write—a small proportion of ignorance to so great an aggregate of crime. The nationality of the prisoners is rather significant; 30,916 were natives of the United States, 38,009 of Ireland and 9,597 of Germany. The number of arrests for homicide was 63 against 34 the previous year, an alarming increase.

THE Democrats of this State seem to be in some difficulty about getting a Chairman for their State Central Committee. Mr. Wm. A. Wallace retired because he was [illegible] and on the Greeley question. Then [illegible] er, an eminently respectable [illegible]leman of Berks was sc[illegible] Philadelphia *Age* says [illegible] dispos[illegible] he po[illegible] urged [illegible] Randall the representative from t[illegible] but has not yet been a

longer the captaincy of a compact and well disciplined force, but the leadership of a forlorn hope, made up from the wreck of a disorganized army, with banners furled, and every vestage of *esprit de corps* wanting. It is no wonder Wallace, and Clymer and Randall are cautious about risking their reputations on so desperate a venture.

THE VACANT position on the Republican State ticket, that of the third Congressman at large, will be given to Hon. Winthrop W. Ketcham, of Luzerne county, and we understand he has consented to accept it. This is a very fitting and proper selection, and will doubtless tend greatly to remove the dissatisfaction at his failure to receive the nomination for Governor, which was felt and expressed by his friends at the late State Convention. There is no better man in the State than Mr. Ketcham, nor one more competent to discharge the duties of a Congressman. He is a man of large brain and heart, a powerful advocate and an eloquent speaker. Besides this he is thoroughly honest and conscientious in every act, and in every way is one of the most prominent men of the party of whom we are proud. His name will add strength to the ticket throughout the State, will reinaugurate the friends in the central portion, and be hailed by all as a wise and proper move on the part of the State committee. Now give Allegheny county the remaining Congressman at large in the event of General Harry White's withdrawal, and we shall re-unite the party under the old banners, and sweep the State.

WE mentioned a day or two ago the fact that retail tobacco dealers, in order to sell *leaf* tobacco to consumers, had been compelled, through hasty legislation, to pay a license of $500, and fifty per cent. on their sales over $1,000, to the Government, whilst wholesale leaf tobacco dealers could sell by paying a nominal license of $25. The facts are as we stated them, except that part charging the supposed injustice to hasty legislation. We learn now that the $500 license fee was imposed on retail dealers wholly in order to prevent their making sales of leaf tobacco, upon which there is no tax, *to consumers*. They can continue to buy and sell to *dealers* or *manufacturers* the same as before, by paying the wholesale license of $25. Then the Government can trace the leaf tobacco, as full returns must be made, under oath, of all sales of that article, and to whom sold, and collect its tax on the *manufactured* tobacco. It was found impossible to prevent frauds in any other way, as the leaf tobacco, under the old law, could be sold to *consumers* direct by the *retail dealers*, who would manufacture it for their own consumption, and thus avoid the tax. The bill is right, and will prevent injustice, which otherwise would have resulted to honest manufacturers.

GENERAL OGLESBY, the predecessor of Palmer as Governor of Illinois, is the Republican candidate this year, and Gustav Koerner, the Liberal and Democratic. The canvass promises to be an exciting one, but as the Republicans have a reliable majority of from forty to fifty thousand in the State, there is no doubt of the result. The temperance question is involved to some extent in the contest, or rather the Democrats desire to bring it in, in order to influence the German vote, which is almost a controlling power in Illinois if thrown together. The last Legislature passed a law authorizing suits for the recovery of damages from liquor venders, but it was supported by both parties and approved by Governor Palmer, now a leader of the Liberals. This spikes the little game of the opposition, and the contest will turn on national politics. It starts out with graceful amenities that promise well and are worthy of imitation. Mr. Koerner, the Liberal-Democratic candidate, in a speech at Springfield spoke as follows of his Republican opponent:

"I am well aware of the struggle which we will all have to undergo. Gentlemen, it will be no child's play. My opponent you all know. He is a man of generous, honest, and noble character. He is well acquainted all over the State. He is now considered, perhaps, the best popular orator in the United States."

This is all true of "Dick Oglesby," as he is familiarly known in every school district in the State. His nomination was a fortunate one because it consolidates the Republican party on State issues and in this way strengthens the national ticket.

ST. LOUIS, on Saturday last, inaugurated "Forest Park" in the western part of the city. It was something to be proud of, and we do not wonder at the jubilant and enthusiastic oratory of the occasion, and willingly concede the future of St. Louis, as the great city of the interior of the continent. A noble park of nearly eight hundred acres is one of the ways to realize this future and make it a solid fact. Pittsburgh, with a sly sort of wisdom peculiar to itself, is waiting for lands to fall in price, before it undertakes an enterprise like the one so brilliantly inaugurated by St. Louis. The natural tendency in this country, and especially in the suburbs of large cities, we all know is for land to depreciate in value. Ask any of our large land owners whether they are not selling land less at this time than they did twenty years ago. The answer will surprise the avarage Councilman. Of course we will have a park one of these days,—there can be no doubt on that point. The wisdom of waiting twenty years and until the outlying wards are built up as compactly as the old wards, before making the necessary purchase, in the hope of getting a better bargain, is a shrewd bit of civic statesmanship. At any rate as our predecessors did not do anything for the present generation in the way of a park, why should we bother ourselves about those who are to come after us. As Sir Boyle Roche said posterity never did anything for us why should we do anything for posterity. So the best way—the shortest, sharpest and least troublesome—to meet this park question is to wait until land comes down in price to a reasonable figure. The idea of St. Louis cramping its present resources for the benefit of the stumpy-nosed infantiles that fill its cradles is a preposterously silly one. Pittsburgh will have none of it.

POPULATION OF GERMANY.

The Berlin papers publish the results of the census of Germany of the first of December last. The total population of the various States of the empire amoun to 41,085,616, of which 20,145,713 are males and 20,898,060 females, showing an excess of 852,347 females, one of the results of war and emigration. The population of the six principal divisions of the empire is as follows:

Prussia and		Wurtemberg	1,818,484
Lauenberg	24,693,966	Baden	1,461,428
Bavaria	4,824,402	Hesse	852,345
Saxony	2,556,244		

The cities with a population in excess of one hundred thousand are as follows:

Berlin	828,913	Leipzig	107,575
Breslau	208,025	Hamburg	235,365
Munich	169,612	Dresden	177,085
Madgeburg	114,549	Cologne	129,251
Elberfeld and		Koenigsburg	112,127
Barmen	146,849	Hanover	106,620

The only detailed reports of the census published are those relating to the kingdom of Prussia. Its population at the last census in 1867 was 23,971,337; it is now reported at 24,643,412, an increase of 2.80 per cent. The number of dwelling houses in Prussia are 2,901,094; of family households, 5,152,893; and of hotels and other places of sojourn 20,661. The females are in excess of the males in the kingdom 340,844.

In this connection, it is worth stating that the emigration from Germany to this country is so large, and is increasing so rapidly, that the landed proprietors of North Germany have become alarmed and propose to tempt the land-loving German to remain in his native land by the adoption of measures looking to the acquisition of small holdings. Meetings of land owners have recently been held to promote this policy, and the government [illegible] to give its aid, on the ground [illegible]uld obtain his own [illegible]ld not only be the but the respon[illegible]bil[illegible]

[illegible]ested child of the Muses who has been "Liberally" inspired, has contributed to the Chicago *Tribune* a campain rounde-

ties of proprietorship would make him a foe of the International Society. This last is an argument that is likely to appeal with peculiar force to Bismarck.

A WORN OUT SCARE-CROW.

The two *Tribunes*—the one in New York and the other in Chicago—abetted by a number of similarly infatuated followers are attempting to excite the animosity and prejudices of the foreign-born population against Henry Wilson, by asserting that he was once a member of the American, or Know-Nothing party. They ignore the fact that a large number of those now styled Liberal Republicans, as well as many prominent Democrats were active members in that party, which long years since ceased to exist. The issues which divided the country at that time have also been buried out of sight. No reference to them, with any view to their revival, has been made for at least sixteen years. These critics appear to forget that since the American party passed into history, a gigantic rebellion has occurred, during which one entire section of the Union was arrayed against the flag of the country. It is right and proper in their eyes to throw the mantle of amnesty and oblivion over the crimes of red-handed traitors, and welcome them to the embraces of the new party of "Reformers," but altogether improper to forget the membership in the [illegible] long since dead and buried American party.

Do these papers wish to revive the spirit which once animated the followers of this American faith and belief? Do they by presenting and proscribing its members, wish to excite the old animosity and other persecution which long since died out? It must not be forgotten that the party which they now profess such hate for, once swept the Northern States, and that "the blood of martyrs is the seed of the church." In a carefully prepared article in the Philadelphia *North American* we find the following allusion to this recent disposition to excite afresh the spirit of the old American party and the prejudices which it gave birth to:

"As the *Tribune* chooses to revive the issue we ask the attention of all who ever were members of the American party to the persecution thus attempted; for if it is allowed to be successful in one case it will be followed up in others. The American party was strong enough at one time to carry nearly all the Northern States. We therefore appeal to the men who were with it at that time to say how they relish the persecution of everybody who may have been in their ranks. If these 'Liberal Republicans' wish to revive the old spirit that once animated that powerful organization, they have only to push on this attempt to get up a proscription of Mr. Wilson on the ground alleged. They have already done a great deal toward reviving this spirit by their ill-advised attempts to set Carl Schurz above the President and the Republican party, to amend the Constitution to allow him to be nominated for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and by their preposterous representations that he controlled the entire German vote.

We ask our naturalized fellow-citizens to consider whether these pretended friends are not doing them more damage than good. The foreign element in the nation is not one-sixth as great as the native, and as the preponderance of the latter constantly increases, nothing can be more ludicrous than to provoke it to indignant efforts at a common union in order to resist proscription of American statesmen. There is no occasion for any journal to apologize for Mr. Wilson's membership of the American party. That memorable uprising of national feeling had several distinct objects in view, which were all accomplished, and this being so, those who organized the party believed that its mission was ended, and they therefore dissolved it. Before that party was raised the national sentiment had become feeble through a long series of years, partly by the systematic and successful efforts of the slaveholding oligarchy at disintegration and State sovereignty, and partly, though in a much less degree, by the catering of demagogues to the prejudices and interests of newly-made citizens of foreign birth. The American party was the essential and indispensable forerunner of the Republican organization. It created the great nationalizing fervor which carried the Republic so triumphantly through the civil war. And the question now presented to the country in Mr. Wilson's case is, shall the men who did this for us be punished for it by proscription from public office?

One of the curious reminiscences of that old era of Americanism is the course of the present opposition candidate for the Presidency. Had he chosen to consult with the leading statesmen of the time he must have known that the aims in view were precisely what we have stated above, and that the means adopted were in their nature temporary. Every other effect to break down the formidable strength of the proslavery Democratic party had failed, but this one succeeded; and right in the midst of it Mr. Greeley deserted to the enemy. It was chiefly through his efforts that the enormous Democratic strength was built up in New York city, for he prevented the success of Americanism there, and drove most of the Americans, with Fillmore and Brooks, into the Democratic ranks, in disgust at the course of the followers of Greeley. Such a man seems to be the natural candidate of the elements he has been before done so much to aid by the distractions he fomented among those he pretended to serve."

After all, does it not look absurd and ridiculous for papers advocating the Liberal candidates to raise this old scare-crow cry against Henry Wilson, or any one else? No man in the whole country gave more aid and comfort to the cause of Know-Nothingism than Horace Greeley did. On the stump he hailed it as the grand scheme for Americanizing the politics of the country, and ridding the nation of human slavery. In his paper he persistently advocated its candidates, and called loudly for their election. The means to be attained through its organization justified in his reiterated opinion, the methods by which they were to be consummated. All through the campaigns of 1853, '54 and '55, Greeley was, to all intents and purposes, a Know-Nothing or American in principles. So were nearly all the present leaders of sham Democracy, and how foolish it is for these modern Reformers, Liberals, and the ragtag and bobtail of Democracy to attempt to make capital of this worn out subject. No man of ordinary intelligence will be misled by it, and the other sort, to a man, vote the Democratic ticket straight, and ask no questions about it. But it will be none the less unfortunate for the country, if such efforts shall rebuild the dead organization, and excite again its old spirit.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

FROM the report of the Department of Agriculture it is inferred that the yield of wheat this year will be about 220,000,000 bushels—which is about 67,000,000 bushels less than the great crop in 1869.

THE Apache Chiefs who have imitated the example of Red Cloud, are in Washington asking the Great Father for agricultural implements, seeds, horses, *ammunition* and *arms*. They seem particularly anxious for the last two articles, but in that respect it is not probable they will receive much encouragement—the trick is too obvious.

REV. EDWARD C. TOWNE, fifteen years ago, was an ardent advocate of woman suffrage, but a decade and a half of reflection has convinced him of his error, and he will lecture the coming season on "The Failure of the Woman Movement." The Reverend gentleman is one of the most cultured men in America, and it will be interesting to know by what process of reasoning he became converted.

THE number of distilleries in the country, in running order, at the close of June, was 215, with a daily capacity of 217,682 gallons—a net decrease of twenty in the number of distilleries since June 1st, and an increase of 9,980 in the supply. The increase is explained in the fact that the manufacturers are making every exertion to have a large stock on hand before August, when the new law with an additional tax of nine cents a gallon will go into effect.

THE defeat of the Atalantas in England mortified American pride—at least in boating circles—but the insulting comments of the English press were more aggravating. But now that the excitement has calmed somewhat, it appears that the Britishers have not so much to exult over after all, for it has just been shown by one English lover of fair play that the Americans made better time than the average in crack races for the last twenty-one years—they rowed over the course in one minute less than the average time.

POOR TILTON cut a rather sorry figure, lugging away from the postoffice his ten bags of Greeley documents, which Mr. Roosevelt had franked for him. Our Congressman's frank was thrown away, for the postoffice authorities refused to permit the huge swindle upon the Government to be consummated. Therefore, poor Tilton was compelled to take his trash away.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE New York *World* prints this brief but energetic epistle: "You say there will be no bolt at Baltimore in the event of Greeley's being nominated. There may not be by actual organization, but there will be in the votes of hundreds of thousands who from the head and heart are orthodox Democrats."

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to-wit:

Amendment. Strike out the sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "A state Treasurer shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES S. RUTAN,
President of the Senate.

Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two. JOHN W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the tenth article of the Constitution.

FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Office Secretary of the Commonwealth,
HARRISBURG, June 26, 1872.

"GIFT TAKING."

[From Senator Logan's reply to Sumner.]

Let us see for a moment what this gift-taking is. Is it a crime for a man to receive gifts who has accomplished great deeds for his country? If it is let us examine the history of the country for a moment. President Grant was a great chieftain. He had achieved great things for his Government. He was a great commander of armies and forces. He was victorious in all his battles. He came home from a victorious war, when States had been severed together that had been divided by the war; the people of the country felt grateful to him for his achievements and what he had done for them. There was no way in which some of them. There was no way in which some of the wealthy men of this country believed they could show their gratitude to this great chieftain more appropriately, inasmuch as he was a man of small means, than by presenting him with that which would make him a comfortable income the rest of his life. They did it because they were actuated by generous feelings toward him, because they were loyal men, because they loved their country. Their country had been saved, their property had been saved, and they were willing to contribute to the benefit of this man. They did so. In contributing to him they contributed to many others, as was said by the Senator from Wisconsin. General Sherman and other generals that I could mention they contributed to because of their gratefulness to them for the service they had rendered the country. These contributions were made to him when he was a soldier; they were made to him when he was not President; they were given to him, and given to him with good feeling, a generous feeling, a feeling of kindness without any hesitancy on the part of the people who gave them, without the expectation of any remuneration, or any reward that would be given to them by the President of the United States.

When General Sherman and General Grant received presents, men, women, and children all over the land thanked God that such persons were able to make them presents, because of the fact that they deserved it, the people being a grateful people. Let me read in reference to some other soldiers and great men who have received presents, and why? Because of the gratefulness of their country to them:

"When the Duke of Wellington returned to England from his victorious campaigns against Napoleon, not only were honors of every sort heaped upon him by the Government, but as a substantial testimonial of national gratitude the mansion and estate of Strathfieldsaye, in Hampshire, were purchased for him by subscription at a cost of £263,000, (or $1,315,000), and presented to him as the gift of the nation.

"After a good many years of active and strenuous agitation, Mr. Richard Cobden, the founder of the British Anti-Corn Law League, and one of the ablest and purest of British statesmen, whose fame is as broad as the world, succeeded in securing the repeal of the corn laws. In gratitude for their efforts in behalf, though his efforts, from this great burden, his friends and admirers presented Mr. Cobden with the sum of $350,000 raised by subscription, on the receipt of which he retired from his business of cotton printing.

"When General George B. McClellan was removed from the command of the army of the Potomac after the disasters inflicted upon it by his bad generalship, his wealthy Democratic friends, desirous of salving his wounded feelings with a substantial evidence of their appreciation of his unestimable success with the spade, made him a present of a handsome house in New York which cost $50,000, and a considerable amount of greenbacks besides, all raised by private subscription, and soon afterward made him the Democratic candidate for President.

"If General McClellan, who had never won a battle of any consequence, and who had led our finest army to a succession of terrible defeats, was thought worthy of a substantial a recognition of his military services by his Democratic friends, it could hardly be expected that Republicans would show a less grateful appreciation of the services of the most successful of our generals who led our armies East and West through a long succession of splendid and decisive victories. Accordingly when General Grant had smitten down the rebel power east and west of the Alleghanies by his tremendous and unerring blows, the sum of $100,000, we believe was, raised by subscription among loyal and wealthy citizens and presented to him as a testimonial of their and the nation's gratitude; and, if we remember rightly, a house was presented to him by Philadelphians. This was in the summer of 1865, a few months after the surrender of Lee and Johnston, when General Grant had no more thought of ever being President of the United States than of being emperor of Russia. He had, to his honor be it said, returned from his conquest of the rebel South, crowned with the laurels of a hundred victories, no richer for the war which enriched so many Army contractors and commissaries than when, four years before, he had gone from his Galena tannery to offer his services to Governor Yates.

I might go on and enumerate quite a number of men, who have received gifts because of the gratitude of the people of their country for that which they had done. In fact, if we were to search the pages of ancient history for the purpose of finding proofs, as the Senator did for the purpose of finding something objectionable to apply to General Grant, we could find that those who came home victorious received triumphs. It has been from time immemorial the case that men who achieve great things in war were received triumphantly by their people, some with gifts and presents, some in one way and some in another; and yet because the custom of the ancient world followed down to the present day in the instance of President Grant, it is brought against him here as a charge to show that he has used it as a consideration by giving office to persons who were not entitled thereto, and therefore should not be again elected. Sir, you must show something more than the acquiescence in customs to turn this country against its greatest preserver among men.

Let me call the attention of the Senator from Massachusetts to the fact that on our statute-books to-day, we find the law that where naval officers capture prizes they are entitled to a division of the prizes. Why? To encourage the Navy to capture prizes and be vigilant. Even here you make presents to naval officers by statute law, for doing what? Just for performing their duty and nothing more. But inasmuch as President Grant performed his duty without prize-money, when he came home and the people bestowed upon him that which you bestow by law on naval officers, the eloquent Senator from Massachusetts arises in his place and charges corruption. How easy it is, sir, for us to find fault with others whom the people honor, lest we may never be placed in a position to be so highly favored ourselves.

After discussing the question of gift-taking, he says that Mr. Stewart, of New York, was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, and he uses that for the purpose of showing the ignorance of President Grant. He says that President Grant appointed Mr. Stewart; he does not say it was because Mr. Stewart had made him a present, but that is the inference from his language, and at the same time he intimates the ignorance of the President to be so great that he did not know that an importing merchant could not be collector of the port of New York, or Secretary of the Treasury.

The Senator did not tell the Senate that he fostered and supported this statute. It is a wonder he did not say, "I arose and objected at the time because it was in violation of the law." He did not say that, but the statute was discovered by a clerk in the Treasury Department and not by the Senator from Massachusetts, or any other man. Yet the Senator achieved a great victory over President Grant in proving him to be ignorant of a statute that he knew nothing about himself.

MINERAL WATER DEPOT.
EXCELSIOR, CARBONATED SODA WATER IN DRAFT.
PEPPERMINT WATER IN DRAFT.
RASPBERRY WATER IN DRAFT.
CHERRY WATER IN DRAFT.
BLUE LICK WATER IN DRAFT.
Also, ST. LOUIS CHAMPION MAGNETIC SPRING WATER.
STERLING MANUFACTURING SPRING WATER.
HATHORN SPRING WATER.
In Bottles—sold by the dozen, or by the case or barrel, at the lowest prices, at
JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.
N. B.—Call and try our Soda Water, drawn from the Frost King Soda Water Apparatus, the finest in the city.

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Faber & Van Doren,
3867 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

May and June Styles
STRAW, FELT AND GOSSAMER
HATS,
Newest Styles,
Largest Stock,
LOWEST PRICES,
AT
R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,
149 and 151 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.

Reedy's Patents
Hand, Steam and Hydraulic
Hoisting Machines!
Manufactured by
H. J. REEDY & CO.,
128 E. 8th Street,
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DREKA,
Importer and Retail Dealer in
Fine Stationery,
Wedding, Visiting,
Party and Business
Card Engraving,
Monograms, Arms,
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Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples.
1033 CHESTNUT STREET,
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JUDSON'S PATENT
Engine Governors & Registers,
PATENT GAUGE COCKS.
A full stock always on hand. Liberal discount to Engine Builders.
M. B. COCHRAN,
Dealer in Machinery and Supplies,
143 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Woodworth Planers a Specialty.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.
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A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Ladies' Suits. Ladies' Suits. Ladies' Suits. Ladies' Suits.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.
RETAIL.

Joseph Horne & Co.
LARGE ADDITIONS OF
Choice and Seasonable Goods
RECEIVED THIS WEEK.
Ladies' Balbriggan and Lisle Hosiery.
Ladies' Cotton Hosiery.
Misses' Cotton Hosiery.
Children and Infants' Cotton Hosiery.
White and Fancy in ½, ⅞, Reg. and extra lengths.
Ladies, Misses and Children's Thin Gauze Underwear.
Bargains in Ladies' Muslin and Cambric Undergarments.
The New Pompadour Patent Skeleton Panier.
Hoop Skirts—latest styles.
Ladies' White Swiss Jackets.
Embroidered Cashmere Sacques at reduced Prices.
A Novelty—the Crape de Chene Head and Shoulder Scarf. Bias Silk and Crape de Chene Neck Scarfs in a very great variety of shades.
Bargains in Hamburg Embroideries still continue. A fresh lot just received.
Fancy Feather and Tip in all the new tints.
Real and Patent Val. Lace Sleeves, Linen Sleeves, Collars and Cuffs.

HORNE & CO.'S
PENN STREET STORES,
NOS. 197 AND 199.

NEW STOCK
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
A FULL LINE
AT
Eastern Prices,
IN THE
NEW STORE,
239 and 241 Liberty Street.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.
Buyers are Invited to Call.

ANDERSON
SASH
BALANCE.
PITTSBURGH OFFICE,
70 SMITHFIELD STREET
J. S. BELL,
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Reduction in Prices
OF
GAS FIXTURES.
We will sell Gas Fixtures at reduced prices for the next thirty days, no charge being made for hanging them in any part of the city, Allegheny or Birmingham. Those desiring to purchase are invited to call and examine the finest assortment in the west. Call and purchase direct, allowing no interference through your gas fitter.
WELDON & KELLY,
147 Wood Street.

ALEX. CARSON,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic
WINES, LIQUORS,
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One block below Union Depot.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
Galvanized Iron Cornices, Window Caps, Ventilators &c., &c. Contracts taken in any part of the country or Tin Roofing, Cornices, Copper, Sheet Iron Work.
No. 67 FEDERAL STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
BARGAINS
For this Week
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
AT 6¼ CENTS,
Fast Col'd Prints,
Best quality, in short lengths.
AT 8⅓ CENTS,
FAST COL'D PRINTS,
A large assortment, beautiful styles, best quality.
AT 5, 10, and 12½ CENTS,
BLACK HERNANIS.
AT 12½ CENTS,
Japanese Cloths.
AT 55 CENTS,
BLACK ALPACAS,
Very fine, double-faced—a decided bargain.
AT 22 and 25 CENTS,
DOLLY VARDEN CHINTZES.
EXTRA BARGAINS AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.
NEW SPRING GOODS.
We take great pleasure in informing the ladies of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that we have just opened a very large and well selected stock of Spring Goods. These Goods were selected with great care, and are of the very latest style. Our stock of
BLACK SILKS
Japanese Silks,
ALPACAS,
DOLLY VARDENS
IN CHOICE STYLES.
MOHAIRS
AT OLD PRICES.
Shawls and Scarfs,
LINENS, TOWELS,
Prints, Cassimeres,
And in fact a Complete Assortment of Housekeeping Goods and Dress Goods, new and fresh, are large and cannot fail to please the most fastidious.
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN.
Cor. of Market St. and Fourth Ave.
☞Remember, we have removed from 21 Fifth avenue to the large Dry Goods House, corner of Fourth avenue and Market street, where we will be pleased to see our friends.

INVESTMENT
SECURITIES.
To all seeking investment, combining large profit with abundant security, we offer and recommend the first mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds of the North Pacific Railroad Company.
They have thirty years to run, and bear interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. in gold.
Many holders of 5-20s are exchanging them for Northern Pacifics, and thereby **Increasing their Annual Income Nearly One-Third.**
The highest current rate will be paid for all marketable securities received in exchange.

The Company is now offering for sale to settlers and colonies Three Million Acres if its Lands in Minnesota, and a large area on the Pacific coast will soon be placed on the Market. Many thousand acres have already been sold. The proceeds of land sales constitute a SINKING FUND for the First Mortgage Bonds, and the Bonds are at all times convertible at 1–10 into the Company's Lands at market prices.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Financial Agents North Pacific Railroad.
These bonds are for sale by the following agents in Pittsburgh:
PEOPLE'S SAVING BANK.
MASONIC SAVINGS BANK.
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W. HOLMES & SON.
JAS. T. BRADY & CO.,
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
HART, CAUGHEY & CO.
With entire confidence I recommend these Bonds to the public.
J. K. MOORHEAD,
General Agent Pittsburgh District.
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HERRON & BATES,
DEALERS IN
REAL ESTATE,
Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages
AND OTHER SECURITIES.
On Commission Only.
All classes of property, city, suburban, improved and unimproved, bought and sold on favorable terms.
Property leased, rents collected, Taxes paid, &c.
Parties absenting themselves from the city will find it to their advantage to leave their property in our hands for attention. As our business is transacted solely on commission, our patrons can rely on receiving at all times our undivided efforts in their behalf.
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People Seeking Investments
Of a secure character and good interest should call at once and obtain circulars of information, maps, &c., of
S. McCLEAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., (near Market St.,)
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Fiscal Agents for the United States and other Loans. We have for negotiation and sale a limited few of the following prime securities, namely:
Milwaukee and Nashua 7 per cent. Gold First Mortgage Bonds, secured by the Union Trust Co., of New York, Trustees, at 90 and accrued interest.
Birmingham (Pa.) Market House Improvement 7 per cent. Currency Bonds at par and accrued interest.
Mt. Oliver (Birmingham) Incline Plane (convertible) 8 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds at par and interest, and several other kinds of investment securities at market rates. Any further knowledge of which please call as above.
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GET THE BEST.
Howe Standard.
Sampson Standard
SCALES.
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocer's Fixtures, Counter Scales repaired.
SOUDER & McCLURG
68 Wood

FINANCIAL.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

Pittsburgh City Water Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest:
Pittsburgh Penn Avenue Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest:
Ormsby Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest:
Birmingham Market Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.

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Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather SAVINGS BANK,

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CAPITAL - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

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Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

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Buy and sell all kinds of

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On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, July 2, 1872.

The incessant heat to-day made money matters, as well as most all other kinds of business quite dull. Some of the banks allege that they are, owing to the July settlements, closely run for money; but a large majority of the institutions report abundance for their customers, with a little to spare for any good paper offering. This tallies with the reports from other large cities, east and west, which all quote money as being almost a drug in their markets, with the prospect of but very little being needed until the crops are all harvested and ready for movement. Speculators have almost retired from the money centres as borrowers, and in many instances themselves are seeking short paper so as to keep their money employed and yield them a profit until fall, when they hope that something may turn up by which they can make a sharp corner and do a handsome thing in the way of profit. Confidence in business matters becomes more and more assured, and there is no apprehension of anything like financial trouble in the trade and commercial circles during the present year. The imports of foreign merchandise into New York last week amounted to $5,792,383.

Since our report of yesterday, we note the following dividends: Allegheny National, 6 per cent. semi-annual; Tradesmen's National, 5 per cent. semi-annual; Merchants' and Manufacturers', 5 per cent. semi-annual; Duquesne Bank, 4 per cent. semi-annual; Allegheny Bridge Co., $1.75 per share semi-annual; Federal Insurance Co., $2.90 per share semi-annual.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Tuesday.
Bonds—1881	117
5-20s—1862	114¾
" 1864	114¾
" 1865	115¼
" 1865 new	113¾
" 1867	113¾
" 1868	115
10-40s	113¾
Currency 6's	115
Gold	113¾
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	97⅜
Erie	55⅝
Harlem	115½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91¼
Rock Island	110¾
Wabash	75
Union Pacific	37⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	46
Pacific Mail	73¼
West Union Telegraph	74⅝
Adams Express	97
American Express	73
U. S. Express	87½

—Messrs. Gilbaugh, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Tuesday.
Penna. Central	59½
Penna. Allotments	59
Reading R. R.	61⅝
Camden & Amboy	126
Lehigh Navigation	44
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	37
Central Transportation	48¼
Empire Transportation	55
Union Transportation	80
Pittsburgh	77
A. V. R. R. R. 7-30's (Coupons on)	97⅛
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¼
Philadelphia & Erie	27¾

NEW YORK, July 2, 1872.

Money easy at 3@4. Sterling dull; 109⅜@109¾. Gold 113¼@113⅝. Loans from 3 to 5 for carrying. Clearances about $37,000,000. Treasury disbursements $635,000. Exports today $550,000. Estimated exports for to-morrow $6,250,000. Governments quiet and strong; 81s about ¼ higher. The offerings to the Treasury were only $323,3?,s at from 113 70-100 to 113 90-100; awards $300,850 at 113 68-100 to 113 74-100. State bonds dull and firm. Stocks extremely dull and without material change. The stock exchange will close to-morrow at 2 P. M., and reopen on Friday at noon, and again close at 2 P. M. Saturday. A more active market is looked for next week.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. sixes, '81, 113⅝@113½; U. S. coupons, 114½@117; 5-20s '62, 114½@114⅞; do '64, 114⅝@114⅞; do '65, 115⅛@115⅜; do new '65s, 113⅝ bid; do '67, 115⅝@115¾; do '68 coupons, 114¾@115; 10-40s do, 113¾@112⅝; currency sixes, 114⅞@115; new 5 per cents., 113⅜.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee, 74⅜; Tennessee, new, 74½; South Carolina, July, 29¾; Missouri sixes, 94¼.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 74⅛; Adams Express, 97; Wells Fargo, none; American Merchants Union, 73; United States, 87½; Pacific Mail, 73¼; Erie, 55; New York Central, 97⅜; New York Scrip, none; Harlem, 115; Michigan Central, none; Michigan Southern, 95⅝; Union Pacific, 37⅝; Toledo & Wabash, 75; Illinois Central, 137; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, none; Northwestern, 72¾@72⅞; do preferred, 90¾@90⅝; Rock Island, 110¾; St. Paul, 52¾; do preferred, 77⅛; Chicago & Alton, 117¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 46.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, July 2, 1872.

ASHES.—Common Soda Ash, 4¾@5c; Refined 8¾@9c; Nitrate Soda, 5c; Pots, 10c; Pearls, 11c.

BUTTER.—Continues dull, and,in consequence of hot weather it is coming in in bad order; prices, however, are nominally unchanged, ranging from 10 to 15 cts for common to choice.

BROOM CORN.—There have been some few small sales recently, but the market continues dull and prices are nominal at 5 to 8 cts.

BEANS.—Sales, in small lots, at $2.75 to $3.25 per bushel, as to quality.

CHEESE.—Is in good supply, and lower; we retune our quotations half a cent per lb as follow: Dairy 10¾@11; Factory, 11¾@12; Goshen, 12¾@13.

CANNED GOODS.—Peaches $6.50 to $7 per case; Corn $5.50 to $6.50; Tomatoes, $4.50 to $5.

CARBON OIL.—Is reported dull, but unchanged; 19¾@20 cts by the car load and 20@3 cts additional for smaller lots.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—Pennsylvania is unchanged at $5.50 per case.

COUNTRY BACON.—Shoulders; 1¼@5; clear sides, 6@6¼; hams, 8@10; country lard, 7@8 do.

CEMENT.—Louisville Cement, $2.50 to $2.75 per bbl; Calcined Plaster, $4 to $4.50; Land Plaster, $8.25 to $8.50; Cleveland Lime, $2; Eastern Lime, $1.75.

DRIED FRUIT.—Of all kinds is very dull, and there is no prospect of an improvement this side of next winter.—It is out of season.

EGGS.—Were quoted to-day at from 20 to 22 cts. It is not expected that these prices will be sustained much longer, and country shippers should make a note of this and be guided accordingly.

FLOUR.—Continues weak and rather slow, as buyers generally, in view of the fact that the tendency is still to lower prices, are buying sparingly. We continue to quote, in a jobbing way, $8 to $8.50 for spring wheat, and $8.75 to $9.25 for red winter wheat. The arrivals continue light and there is a full supply for this season of the year.

GRAIN.—The grain markets continue very dull, and until trade becomes more settled no improvement need be expected. There seems to be no inquiry whatever for wheat and there are no settled quotations; the mills are still working on stock contracted for some time ago and at prices away above those current at the present time, and they seem to be determined not to buy until they have exhausted what wheat they have on hand and bought to arrive. The western markets continue weak and dull—seller August quoted in Chicago on Monday at $1.11@1.12. Oats dull and unsettled; sale of 2 cars in elevator at 41½c; and there was a small lot sold in the wharf at 41c; quotations may be given at 42 to 43c in round lots and 3 to 5 cts for small lots. Corn continues very quiet but unchanged; 58 to 59 on track and 60@61 from elevator. Nothing doing in rye; can not be fairly quoted above 70 to 75, and there is but little inquiry at any price.

GROCERIES.—Coffee continues active, and all the leading houses are busily engaged in filling orders made prior to the 1st inst., and prices are firm, and, as stocks are comparatively light, an advance is not improbable. Sugars are also moving pretty freely and prices are steady but unchanged. Syrups and molasses quiet.

REFINED SUGARS.—Crushed, 13¼; granulated, 13; powdered, 13¾; A, 12; B, 11¾; Ex C, 11¾; C, 11½; Circle C, 11¾; Cheesecake, Ex C, 11¼; Lovering, 11¾; Knights C yellow, 10¾.

COFFEE.—Fancy, 24¾; prime, 23¾, good, 22½; fair, 22; roasted, 27.

SYRUPS.—Fancy drips, 70; white; choice syrups, 65; good, 55; fair, 50; common, 35@40; blackstrap, 25.

MOLASSES.—Choice New Orleans, 80; Porto Rico, 65.

RICE.—Carolina, 9¼@10; Rangoon, 7¾@9; Patna, 8 to 8¾.

HAY.—Is quiet and unchanged; small sales of baled at $25 to $30 according to quality. The receipts continue light and holders generally seem confident of sustaining present prices.

HEMP.—Kentucky rough at $150 per ton.

OIL.—Lard Oil is quoted at 73@75 for No. 1, and 60@62 for No. 2.

POTATOES.—Continue very dull and prices are so irregular that it is almost impossible to give quotations.

PROVISIONS.—Plain shoulders, 6¾, sugar-cured, 9; ribbed sides, 8; short ribbed sides, 8½; clear sides 9; sugar cured hams, 14; ness pork, 8¼; dried beef, 18c; lard in tres, 9¾; in kegs, 10½; in tins, 11¾. Giant sausage, 10½c.

POULTRY.—Live Chickens may be quoted at 75 to 85 cts per pair, by the coop.

RAGS.—Sales at 3¼@4cts per lb.

SALT.—Quoted at $1.75 per barrel by the car load, and $1.85 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS.—Flax seed is in steady demand at $2, and the offerings continue very light.

TALLOW.—Rendered 7½ to 8 cts.

WILLOWS.—Offerings light; sales in a small way at 10 cts.

WHISKY.—Highwines in a jobbing way, 91@92.

WOOL.—The wool market remains very quiet with but small offerings mostly of them low and medium grades. The quotations of last week show a decline owing to the advices from the London sales and the feeling among the manufacturers and dealers is that Wool must decline considerably in the West before buyers can be induced to make purchases on any extensive. Some time ago eastern buyers were willing to purchase fine wool in the country at 60 to 65 cts, whilst the growers universally demanded 75 to 80 cents. Now we cannot hear of any orders being given to the West at over 60 cts for fine wool and in some parts of the West 50 cents is talked of as the highest price they will pay. We do not look for any activity in the fine wools of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Western States until harvest is over. Although in some portions of Ohio and Pennsylvania we hear of some purchases being made at 60 cents and a general willingness to sell at this price, but as a general thing but little is expected until the growers are willing to modify their views very considerably. We quote coarse and medium fleece, 60 to 62 cents per pound; fine fleece, 60; tub washed, 60 to 65; unwashed, 37 to 40 cents.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, July 2, 1872.

The refined market opened weak, with some inquiry, which was promptly met by free sales at Monday's ruling prices, closing dull. Sales of July at 22¼@23¾; August offered 23 without buyers. Crude weak and lower; $3,700@3,72 per bbl at Parker. Oil barrels quiet and unchanged.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R. Brown & Wagner, 400 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

L. Irwin & Co., 461 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 189 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Works, 156 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co., 468 bbls to Tack, Bro., & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Rfg. Co., 316 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

C. C. Beggs & Co., 45 bbls to W. H. Parson, New York.

Total.....2041

OIL SHIPMENTS PER PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON & BALTIMORE R. R. CO.

Central Rfg. Co., 1539 bbls to S. Fancher & Co., Baltimore.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Cosmos O W, acct. H. McKelvy	234
American O W, acct. S. B. Duncan	80
Citizens' O W, acct, Fisher Bros	308
Brilliant O W, acct. Jos. Bushnell	154
Eagle O W, acct. Hunt & Wilkinson	103
Tarentum O. W, acct, "	444
Brilliant O W, acct. Hackett	462
Standard O W, acct. J. P. Miller	80
Citizens C O W, acct. Noon	470
Standard O W, acct. Thos. King	314
Radiant O W, acct. B. S. Duncan	450
Vesta O W, acct. Fisher Bros	462
Fairview O W, acct. Fisher Bros	400
Star O W, acct. H. McKelvy	590
" " " "	160
Elkine B. & Co acct, "	80
Total	5068

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, FT. W. & CHICAGO R. R.

Nimick & Co	15	Reese G. & Co	2
G. W. Hailman	3	Meridith T. & Co	7
Jno. Moorhead	2	Graff B & Co	2
John Painter & Sons	2	Graff, Hugus & Co	1
Graff, Hugus & Co	1	J. Painter & Sons	2
Pgh Forge & Iorn Co	1	Carnegua K & Co	1
Total	38		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger B. & Co	17	Lucy Furnace	10
Hussey W. & Co	1	Nimick & Co	1
J. Moorhead	3		
Total	41		

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Shoenberger B. & Co	2	Loomis & C	7
J. W. Porter	8	Nimick & Co	2
Total	19		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, July 2—5 P. M.—Consols 92⅝; U. S. coupons 1862, 91; do. 1865, 92; do. 1867, 92; 10-40s, 89¾. Sugar afloat at 28s 6d. Turpentine 42s@44s. Weather throughout England favorable to crops.

LIVERPOOL, July 2.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling Orleans 11¾d; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000. California white wheat 12s 4d; red spring 11s 8d@11s 10d; total receipts of wheat for past three days 90,000 quarters, of which 7,000 were American. Flour 28s. Corn 26s. Cheese 59s 6d. Peas 36s. Cumberland middlings 27s.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The attention of both jobbing and commission houses is given mainly to the early annual opening of sales; buyers are likely to remain out of town until next week, as the last three days of the current week are to be observed as holidays by a majority of the trade. Prices are nearly without quotable change and are mainly nominal. Prints in dark colors are more buoyant, with cloths staying at 8¼c for contracts.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, July 2.—Cattle: receipts to-day, including two cars reported to arrive, 1,700, making the supply for the week thus far 4,550 against 4,869 last week. The market opened slow and dull at about ½c advance on good cattle on last week's prices. Common stock unchanged; the run of stock was the most inferior of the season, with but few good lots in market, and they find ready purchasers at an advance on common grades; buyers and sellers stand ¼c apart, but there were but few lots to afford a sale. About 1,600 were disposed of; sales 544 Illinois steers, 1,088 to 1,377 lbs, at $5,90@6,50; 54 Ohio steers, 1,313 lbs, $9,50; 21 Ohio mixed, 985 lbs, $5,25; 64 Iowa steers, 1,253 lbs, $6,35; 20 Missouri steers, 1,456 lbs, $6,75; 14 Missouri oxen, 1,620 lbs., $5,75. Sheep: supply for the week 1,600, against 4,400 last week; none in yards; no sales; market not yet opened. Hogs: receipts for the week thus far 10,200, against 10,200 last week; market flat and dull; about 30 car loads in pens; prices full 5c off from last week's rates; buyers and sellers about ¼c apart; sales to-day: 361 Michigan hogs, 179 lbs, $4,06¾. Receipts of live stock of all kinds by L. S. & M. S. R. R. for June last, were as follows: cattle, 2,283 cars; hogs, 869 cars; sheep, 223 cars; horses, 124 cars. Shipments by N. Y., C. & H. R. R.: 1,919 cars cattle, 372 hogs, 178 sheep, and 121 horses.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., July 2.—Beef cattle: receipts 326; there was no special change in prices on fine fat cattle, but common grades are ¼c lower; sales of choice at $10@10,50; extra $9,25@9,75; first quality $7,50@8,75; second do $6@7; third do $4@5,50. Sheep and lambs: receipts 4,724; the supply was heavy for the demand; sales jn lots at $5@6,50 each; extra $7@10.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Cotton declined; middling uplands 23½c. Flour dull; heavy receipts; superfine western and State $5,25@5,85; common to good extra $6,10@6,50; good to choice $6,55@7,40; white wheat western extra $7,40@9 extra St. Louis $7,90@11. Corn meal quiet. Whisky unchanged; 91c closing; sellers 90@92c. Wheat dull and heavy; winter red western $1,60@1,70; No. 2 spring Chicago store $1,51; northwest spring afloat $1,53; Rye heavy; western store 78c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn heavy and lower; western mixed 61½@62½c. Oats heavy; western 43@43½c; Ohio 43@44c. Eggs dull; western 17@21c. Hops unchanged. Coffee in fair request; Rio 16¼@19½c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 8⅝@9c; Cuba 9¼@9¾c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice steady; 9@9¼c. Petroleum: crude 12¾c; refined 22¾c. Turpentine quiet and weak at 47@47½c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—Flour very dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn weak; yellow 65c; mixed western 62@63c. Oats very dull; 39@42c. Barley and malt unchanged. Mess pork $14@14,50. Petroleum: refined 22¼c. Rye 75c. Whisky 92c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Wheat closed steady at $1,22 cash; $1,16¾ seller August; $1,08 seller year. Corn firmer at 40¾c seller July; 42¾@42¾c seller August; rejected at 37c. Oats steady and in fair demand; 28¼@26¾c seller July; 26¾c seller August. Rye quiet but steady; 55c seller July; car lots 56c. Barley inactive and nominally unchanged. Pork firm with liberal sales, chiefly seller July, closing $12,35 bid; $12,70 seller August. Lard dull and nominally at 8¾c cash; seller July summer at 7¾c. Meats firm and unchanged.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 2.—Flour dull; only jobbing sales; double $7,25; low to choice freshe $7,75@9. Mess pork held at $12,75; buyers offer $12,50; others unchanged. Cotton dull and nominal; sales 450 bales good ordinary at 22c; low middling 23¼c; middling 24¾c; receipts 10 bales; no exports; stock 23,567.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, July 2.—Wheat dull and prices declined 2@3c. No 2 white Wabash $1,35; No 1 white Michigan $1,30@1,31. Rye dull and prices declined. Corn dull and prices a shade lower; high mixed 45¾c; yellow 46½; no grade 43c. Oats dull and unchanged.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 2.—Flour dull and prices nominal. Wheat dull and unsettled; No 1 Milwaukee $1,27; No 2 do $1,21. Corn in fair demand at lower rates; No 2 mixed 40¾c. Oats in fair demand at lower rates; No 2 26c. Rye: No 2 56c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 2.—Wheat dull and prices nominal; No 1 red winter held at $1,40; No 2 $1,30. Corn firmer and held at 47@48c. Oats in fair demand and market firm at 36c. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

Detroit.

DETROIT, July 2.—Wheat dull and lower at $1,60@1,62; amber $1,39@1,40. Corn dull and prices declined to 32c; State 31c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 2.—Tobacco: sales of 200 hhds; market firm and unchanged.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, July 2.—W Graham, crackers, A & A Tallman, 2 do do, Paul & G; 2 do do, W H Baird; 1 do do, W Francis; 50 bbls foil, B F Fahnestock & Co; 1 roll leather, D Chestnut & Co; 20 bxs soap, Strunz & Wetzell; 50 bbls, J Hammett & Sons; 3 kgs lard nead, 10 bbls eggs, W H Graff & Co; 10 bxs cheese, 1 bbl bacon, J Moye & Co; 5 bbls rye flour, H & J McCracken & Co; 1 car oats, Schnelback & Co; 1 car corn, Jas Graham; 1 car shingles, J J Hays; 10 sks wool, W Harker & Co; 1 car lard, J & A Welde; 22 pcs scraps, W Flaceus & Son; 61 bbls shovels, Myers & Co; 10 bbls, 40 sks flour, L J Blanchard; 13 bbls eggs, Loh & Cooley; 1 pkg crackers, Jas Moutooth; 2 do do, G W McClure; 100 bbls flour, Haworth & D; 25 kgs butter, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 300 bbls flour, Shoemaker & Co; 20 bbls oil, J Kreiling & Co; 30 cases lard, W B Hays & Son; 50 bbls liquor, Munhall & Co; 40 cases tobacco, Wormser & Co; 500 sks flour, 30 kgs fish, Jenkins; 100 bbls flour, J S Conley; 20 bbls crackers, Kramer & Co; 5 bbls alchohol, 5 do sizing, G A Kelley.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, July 2.—10 pkgs eggs, W H Graff & Co; 25 tres hams, P Duff & Son; 1 bale cotton, Kennedy C & Co; 14 sks feathers, I Dickey & Co; 6 bbls whisky, Marshal Bro & Co; 20 bxs starch, Witcher H & Co; 3 bxs tobacco, Maul & Grove; 29 bxs soap, B H Lubbers; 10 bbls eggs, E Moye & Co; 1 car oats, D G Stewart; 159 sks oats, 19 sks rye, H Riddle Son & Co; 4 trucks, John Morcus; 4 bbls eggs, 2 firkins butter, Loh & Cooley; 40 sks corn, Bicker & Co; 2 bxs starch, Martin Hair & Co; 1 car corn, Scott & Co; 201 pigs spelter, Moorhead & Co; 40 bxs starch, S Ewart & Co; 40 tres hams, Reese Owens; 10 bbls whiskey, F Kaiser; 50 tres hams, Dalzell & T; 103 bbls flour, Laing & M; 5 tres shoulders, T Sellers & Co; 100 bbls flour, T C Jenkins; 10 bbls oil, Watt L & Co.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R., July 2.—1 car lumber, P P Burgan; 1 do do, H C McEwen; 1 do do, S Side P M; 1 car do, do; 1 car do, do; 1 car W W Rigdon & Co; 1 do do, J C Bidwell; 1 car doors, James Wray; 16 g stone, Robinson & Co; 25 cases tobacco, J H Lippincott; 25 do do, Rogner & N; 50 do do, Wm Cooper & Co; 75 half bbls fish, Arbuckles & Co; 2 s cases Pollard & P; 15 cases matcher, Krames & Co; 1 car s pipe, H H Collins; 15 bxs cheese, Watt L & Co; 1 car oats, B Rafferty, 1 case cigar, J F Peckins; 1 do do, Johnson & C; 7 kgs oat meal, 6 bbls do, D Haworth; 12 bbls bacon, A Barnett.

ALLEGHENY STATION, July 2.—1 bbl eggs, C H Morlege; 25 bbls sizing, F W Gerdis; 2 bbls eggs, W & J Carson; 20 cases tobacco, R & W Jenkinson; 1 car hay, R Knox & Son; 1 cases tobacco, A Wilson; 1 car lumber, D Nease & Son; 6 pkgs mdse, W H Birdsall & Co; 2 cars shave, Jamerson & M; 2 do do, Stevenson & Co; 1 car oats, Hippley; 1 car pipe, C G M'Millan; 1 car cooperage, J M Hemphill.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R., July 2.—1 car junk, D Sweeney; 6 bgs rags, Arbuckles & Co; 1 bbl eggs, 1 pkg butter, H Gerwig & Son; 10 sks oats, J Marks; 3 bbls egg, G A Williams; 39 hides, Jas Callery & Co; 2 cars stone, Harrison Bro; 1 car bulk, W Flaccus & Son; 1 car lime, P P Henderson, 23 cars coal, S M Kier & Co; 29 do do, Armstrong D & Co.

FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

38 ACRES.—Thirty-eight Acres at Turtle Creek Station, on Penna. Central Railroad, 12 miles from Pittsburgh. The improvements are a large three story Brick House, containing 35 Rooms and spacious halls, with convenient outbuildings, large frame stable, &c. Also, a new two-story Frame House, containing 8 rooms and hall, with cellar underneath. Price moderate; terms easy.

100 ACRES.—One Hundred Acres one mile from Turtle Creek Station, on Penna. Railroad, with good improvements. Price $200 per acre, easy payments.

112 ACRES.—Also, One Hundred and Twelve Acres, 12 miles from Turtle Creek Station, on Penna. Railroad. Improvements moderate. Price $100 per acre; easy terms.

3,000 ACRES.—Three Thousand Acres of Coal and Iron Lands in Somerset county, on Connellsville Railroad. Price $60 per acre; easy terms.

Elegant Residence in Allegheny City, convenient to the Western Parks. Price $22,000. Terms: time to Three Years, or Small Loan, Penna. Railroad. Price $9,000. 1 or 5 years' time.

ENQUIRE OF

John A. Carothers,

108 FOURTH AVENUE,

jn3 PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOR SALE.

MAGNIFICENT

BUILDING SITES.

Lots! Lots! Lots!

The most attractive and desirable sites for homes within the city limits. Good neighborhood, good water, and convenient, easy of access. Apply on the premises at Herron, the terminus of the Central Passenger Railway. Terms easy. Inquire of

C. H. LOVE,

No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE, or to

R. G. HERRON,

ON THE PREMISES

FOR SALE—LOTS.—THE BALANCE of Lots remaining unsold in my plan, situate of Observatory Hill and Perrysville Plank Road, are very choice. Parties or persons in search of a desirable building site or for an investment would do well to see these lots. For plans, terms, &c., apply at Real Estate Office of GEORGE F. DIHM, No. 157 Wood street. no24-TTS

ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE — To authorize the construction of a Lateral Sewer on Strickler alley, fronting first alley west of Mercer street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the Committee on Streets be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to invite and receive proposals for the construction of a sewer, located as follows: On Strickler alley, from Jackson street to Ackley street, according to plan, and to contract therefor with the lowest and best bidder or bidders, at their discretion.

SEC. 2. That as soon as the cost and expenses of said sewer shall be fully ascertained, the same shall be levied, assessed and collected in the manner by the act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An supplement to the act of the fourth section of an act, entitled an Act relating to Allegheny City," approved March 24, A. D. 1869.

SEC. 3. That all ordinances or parts of ordinance as may conflict with or be supplied by the foregoing, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law, this 20th day of June, A. D. 1872.

JAMES McMRIER, President of Select Council.

Attest: J. R. OXLEY, Clerk of Select Council.

ALFRED SLACK, President of Common Council.

Attest: R. DILWORTH, Clerk of Common Council. jy2

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Strickler alley.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the Committee on Streets be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to invite and receive proposals for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Strickler alley, from Jackson street to Ackley street, and to contract therefor with the lowest and best bidder or bidders, at their discretion.

SEC. 2. That for defraying the cost and expenses of the same there is hereby levied a special assessment, said assessment to be made and collected as provided by the Act of Assembly, entitled an "Act relative to streets in the city of Allegheny," approved April 1st, 1870.

SEC. 3. That all ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith be and are hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law, this 20th day of June, A. D. 1872.

JAMES McMRIER, President of Select Council.

Attest: J. R. OXLEY, Clerk of Select Council.

ALFRED SLACK, President of Common Council.

Attest: R. DILWORTH, Clerk of Common Council. jy2

AN ORDINANCE—Amending An Ordinance, entitled "An Ordinance to authorize the construction of a Main Sewer on Sandusky street, from North avenue to first alley north of Hemlock street," passed the 11th day of April, A. D. 1872, be and it is hereby amended to provide that said sewer shall extend from North avenue to the north line of Hemlock street.

SEC. 2. That so much of any Ordinance as conflicts with or is supplied by the foregoing, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law this 20th day of June, A. D. 1872.

JAMES McMRIER, President of Select Council.

Attest: J. R. OXLEY, Clerk of Select Council.

ALFRED SLACK, President of Common Council.

Attest: ROBERT DILWORTH, Clerk of Common Council. jy2

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Wadsworth avenue, from Sedgwick street to Irwin avenue.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the city of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the Committee on Streets be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to invite and receive proposals for the Grading, Paving and Curbing as above, said proposals to be made and collected as provided by the Act of Assembly, entitled an "Act relative to Streets in the City of Allegheny," approved April 1st, 1870.

SEC. 2. That all ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith be and are hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law this 20th day of June, A. D. 1872.

JAMES McMRIER, President of Select Council.

Attest: J. R. OXLEY, Clerk of Select Council.

ALFRED SLACK, President of Common Council.

Attest: R. DILWORTH, Clerk of Common Council. jy2

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point, with 3 feet 7 inches in the channel. Weather continues oppressively hot; thermometer indicated 100 in the shade at noon at Duntler Intelligencer 1 to 1 in the shade at noon at Duntler's, this morning. Departures: Gen. Buell, Cincinnati; Wm. Phillips, Cincinnati; Wm. Wilson, Cincinnati; Wm. Wilson, Cincinnati; Wm. Wilson

HOME NEWS.

Boy Drowned.

About half past two o'clock yesterday afternoon several boys were bathing in the Monongahela river, near the Soho bridge, when one of them named Wm. McFadden, a boy about twelve years of age took the cramp, and before assistance could reach him was drowned. After half an hour's search the body was found. His parents reside on Second avenue.

Attachments for Creditors.

Yesterday morning Adam They obtained an attachment under the act relative to fraudulent creditors, for Messrs. Spangler & Daff, whome, he alleges, owe him $25.50.

Casper Bohn also obtained an attachment for Philip Saul. He alleges that Saul owes him six hundred dollars, and that he is about removing his property beyond the jurisdiction of the Court.

Contracts Awarded.

The Street Committee of the East Birmingham Councils yesterday morning awarded the contract to Messrs. Dorris, Stoltzenbach & Finch, for the grading, paving and curbing of Twenty-second street, through its entire length from Water to Josephine streets. The work is to be commenced forthwith.

The contract for constructing the sewer on Twenty-first street, in the same borough, was also awarded yesterday morning to Dennis O'Driscoll.

Opera: Lalla-and the Mountain Children.

This beautiful opera will be brought out at the Academy of Music on Liberty street, Pittsburgh, next Monday and Tuesday evenings, July 8 and 9. It will be performed by the female pupils of the higher department of Sherman avenue public school, and, being under the personal supervision of Prof. Hoffman, who is respectfully solicites the liberal patronage to the efforts. Parquette tickets 60 cents each; dress circle, 50 cents; family circle, 35 cents each. Doors open at 7:30 o'clock, opera will begin at 8:15 o'clock.

ws S. A. NEALE, General Manager.

Amateur Boat Race.

Something of a sensation has been created in Birmingham by the announcement that two well known grocers and two proprietors of a glass house in Birmingham, have arranged to row a skiff race which will come on at seven o'clock this morning. The course is to be from the Birmingham bridge to the first dam. The stakes are a supper for thirty-six persons. The race will be ex ited a good deal of interest, and doubtless many will doubtless rise an hour earlier than usual to witness it. If the race does not chase so much money to change hands as did the Longfellow-Bassett race, there is no doubt that it will result in the destruction of a vast amount of edibles.

The Essentials.

The essential qualification for a garment that will give satisfaction is—aside from the material—in its neat and perfect fitting; in fact, this, perhaps, ought to be put first, as a much inferior piece of goods, if it be made into a stylish, neat fitting garment, will be better appreciated than a more costly fabric ily-made. This essential excellence, neat fitting, is the boast of all the suits which are obtained at the store of Mr. Thomas Scandrett, No. 225 Liberty street; for whether it be a linen coat or a fine broadcloth the same care is exercised. This house, formerly J. Boulger's, is one of the oldest in the city, and the new proprietor has not allowed its prestige to fail. Any gentleman who desires a suit that in every respect will give satisfaction, and that will not cost an exorbitant price, can get what he wants at No. 225 Liberty street.

Standard Lodge.

At an election at Standard Lodge, No. 76, A. I. O. K. S. B., held Sunday, June 30, the following were elected:

W. Av., Emanuel De Roy; N——i, Charles Zuggsmith; A——t, N. Levis; E——t, A. Hyams; S——r, B. Goldsmith; A. S. E., A. Bernstein; G——r, I. Tobias. A. H. Fisher, the retiring Av., acts as C——n for next term. Trustees—1 year, E. De Roy; 2 years, A. Hyams; 3 years, A. H. Fisher.

This Lodge is only in existence some six or seven weeks, mention of its installation having been made in our columns at the time, and is in a most prosperous condition.

We are glad that our Jewish friends have been successful in thus organizing, and that already the success of this new Lodge is assured. The members are all prominent among the Israelitish persuasion.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the report of deaths in the City of Pittsburgh, for the week ending, June 30th, 1872:

Accident 1; accident by drowning, 2; Asthma, 1; cancer, 1; cholera infantum, 8; cholera morbus, 1; convulsions, 4; congestion, 1; diarrhea, 3; disease of the heart, 4; inflammation of the liver, 1, disease of the lungs, 1; dropsy of the brain, 1; scarlet fever, 2; typhoid fever, 5; inflamation of brain and meninges, 1; inanition, 1; marasmus, 1; old age, 1; purpura haemorrhagica, 2; still births, 4.

Of the above there were under one year, 17; from 1 to 2, 6; from 5 to 10, 3; from 10 to 15, 1; from 15 to 20, 3; from 20 to 30, 3; from 30 to 40, 3, from 40 to 50, 2; from 50 to 60, 1; from 60 to 70, 1; from 80 to 90, 1.

Males, 25; females, 16.

White, 41; colored, 1. Total, 44.

Letter Carriers' Reports.

The letter carriers of Pittsburgh make the following reports of their operations during the month of June:

	Delivered.	Collected.
Letters	126,465	89,351
Drops	14,643	11,620
Papers	49,351	3,674
Total	189,459	104,645

The last collection is made at seven o'clock in the evening.

Following is the report of the letter carriers of Allegheny for the month of June:

	Delivered.	Collected.
Letters	52,809	22,726
Drops	4,817	1,525
Papers	31,267	9,602
Total	88,893	33,300

A Handsome Present Fitly Made.

It is not often that we have such pleasure in reporting a presentation as we feel now in mentioning briefly one that took place on Monday of this week. It was without display of any kind, but in this was only the more noticeable. It was from one brother to another—Mr. T. D. Casey to Mr. James Casey—both of whom are of the firm of Casey, Fogarty & Co., merchants, of Liberty street. Mr. James Casey, the recipient, is the travelling member of the firm, and as such he has been remarkably successful on behalf of the house. The presentation was not only a recognition of the services of the recipient, but also an expression of brotherly esteem and affection, that is well worthy of note. The gift was a first-class American gold watch, Appleton, Tracey & Co., manufacturers, together with a most beautiful gold chain, all purchased of Mr. C. Terheyden, of this city. The gift was worthily bestowed, and did honor to the giver. We take pleasure in reporting the affair on behalf of our friends, the Messrs. Casey.

Guardians of the Poor—Regular Meeting.

Yesterday afternoon the Guardians of the Poor held a regular meeting.

Superintendent Chess, of the City Farm, reported 208 inmates in the house on June 1st, and 55 admitted during the month; discharged, died, &c., 30; remaining in house July 1st, 121 males, 90 females, a total of 211, showing a net increase for the month of 3 persons.

Dr. Isaiah Ward, physician at the Farm, reported ten cases admitted to hospital during June, fourteen remaining under treatment. The deaths were as follows: John Ruether, German, aged 55, consumption; E. C. Lafrentz, 58, softening of brain; Clarissa Owens, American, 40, consumption; Nathan Jones, (colored), 85, old age; infant, 2 days old, name unknown, hemorrhage.

Dr. S. N. Benham, of the First District, reported forty-two visits paid, twenty patients attended to and seven office patients during June Dr. A. A. F. Mendelhes, of the Second District, reported forty-three visits paid, twenty-eight patients attended to and ten office patients. Adjourned.

Adjournment of the United States District Court.

On Monday the United States District Court, which has been in session at Williamsport, completed its session, and adjourned. The case of the United States against L. Y. Seibert, of Lycoming county, which was to be case tried, occupied five days. The case was for the violation of the provisions of the revenue laws, relating to distillers and wholesale liquor dealers. The jury found a verdict of guilty in manner and form as indicted, and the defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of five thousand dollars, and to undergo four years imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary.

Deputy Marshal Hall brought Seibert and three other prisoners with him this morning, and lodged them in the Penitentiary. John M. White, convicted of personating a revenue officer, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment. William Bank, of Susquehanna county, convicted of robbing the mail, was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of two years, and Wm. Remley, of Luzerne county, a partner of the notorious "Bob" Allis, who was convicted of passing counterfeit money, was sent to the Penitentiary for seven years.

Teachers Elected.

The following teachers have been elected in the districts named:

FOURTH WARD, PITTSBURGH:

Principal, J. W. Logan. Grammar—Miss M. A. Smith and Miss R. R. Croaks. Intermediate—Misses M. C. Manspeaker and T. N. Miller. Primary—Misses Ella Erwin, Emma J. Ekst and L. R. Rodgers.

FRANKLIN DISTRICT:

Principal, D. C. Holmes. Grammar—Misses C. Davis, M. J. McCracken, M. Snodgrass, M. Gelbig. Intermediate—Misses Annie Shuster, M. Coleman, E. Leppard and E. D. Brown. Primary—Misses S. Leach, E. S. Hall, Jeffrey, Hutchinson, McDonald, G. Boarland and Mrs. Simpson.

FOURTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.

At a meeting of the School Directors of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, held on Monday evening, the following teachers were unanimously re-elected:

House No. 4.—Principal, John Morrow; Assistant, Miss S. A. Hamilton. Grammar—Misses M. C. Hays, E. Davidson, R. Witherow. Intermediate—Misses Dunnan, S. C. Smith, Sarah Smith. Primary—Misses Hamnuh, Rankin, Munn, Thompson.

House No. 8.—Principal, S. P. Van Pelt; Assistant Principal, Miss M. E. Morton. Grammar—Misses Boggs and Hamilton. Intermediate—Misses Lyon and Esterick. Primary—Misses White, McKain, Chambers and McConnell.

OUR ITALIAN VISITOR.

His Closing Lecture—The Vatican Council Reviewed—Gavazzi's Advice to Protestants.

The closing public lecture of Father Gavazzi, our distinguished Italian visitor was delivered last night in the second Presbyterian church, (Dr. Howard's) on Penn street. The attendance was larger than at any other of the meetings held since the distinguished orator has been in our midst.

The Rev. Joseph King, pastor of the Christian Church of Allegheny, opened the meeting with a few introductory remarks and called upon Rev. W. J. Beatty, of Shady Side, to invoke the Divine blessing upon the meeting. At the close of the prayer the Rev. Mr. King again addressed the audience, stating the object of this visit of Father Gavazzi to this country, and calling upon those present to bear the oppressive heat with patience, as it was equally unpleasant to the speaker as to the hearers. Father Gavazzi was then introduced.

The distinguished speaker announced that his subject would be the "Ecumenical Council and the Infallibility of the Pope." He then proceeded to refer to the Vatican Council, about it he should say but a few words to say, and then he substantially spoke as follows: I call it the Vatican Council, but they call it in the Romish Church the Ecumenical or General Council. There were so many re-united from all sessions that I have always regarded it as a family council, something on the order of Tammany in New York; the appellation which the Romish Church applies is a mockery. To secure beforehand a majority of favorable votes in the deliberations, the Pope appointed a number of sham Bishops, that is Bishops who have no dioceses of their own over which they preside. The Council was never free. There are printed documents they cannot deny or explain away which show this. The Speakers were compelled to submit their manuscripts to a committee of Cardinals, and if these gentlemen approved of the sentiments expressed therein they were at liberty to speak them. This was the boasted liberty allowed. Some of the brighter luminaries could not be thus suppressed; they spoke their sentiments in defiance of the Pope, but were afterwards degraded for their obstinacy. I do not admit the right of Councils to define any rule of faith. Councils are simply human machinery, and outside of the Word of God nothing is infallible. The Holy Ghost cannot divide Himself upon an article of faith. He cannot say yes to the extent of one hundred and fifty votes, and no to the extent of one hundred and fifty votes. There must be absolute unanimity before there can be infallibility. To find man's infallibility he must go back, back to the beginning of the world, and then he must look below.

The speaker showed how the Roman Church falsified expressions of Scripture by violently torturing them to mean things which were never intended, and quoted the text "I have prayed to My Father that thou should not fail in faith." Did Peter fail? Yes, he brutally and miserably denied his Saviour. Christ did not mean that he should be infallible, should never err, but that he should fall utterly. He related instances appear in the Bible where he erred. Catharine went to Avignon to persuade the Pope to return to Rome. He yielded to her persuasions—that is, a weak, fallible woman strengthened the faith of the infallible Pope. Infallible bishops? There are two doctrines of the Romish Church—"The Supreme Doctor cannot error," and "the Supreme Shepherd cannot err. These are true, my friends; the Supreme Shepherd or teacher cannot err, that is Jesus Christ is that Shepherd and Teacher, and even were the Pope His vicar he does not inherit His prerogatives—the servant is not necessarily invested with all the powers of the Master.

Father Gavazzi then spoke of the Pope, who he characterized as a mild, good-natured man, but very ignorant: I was his biographer in Italy, and ought to know something about his education. He was turned away from the University of Padua for incapacity, and if he is infallible it must be the infallibity of the donkey, of the shedonkey, Balaam's ass, who reproved the false prophet in the wilderness. "Feed my lambs." "Feed my sheep," was said in the Bible. Christ did not tell them to feed their lambs and their sheep, but His, and therefore He is the head shepherd after all. The good shepherd will die for his sheep, but has Pius IX. ever offered to die for his sheep? On the approach of the wolf the good shepherd stays with his flock, but the bad shepherd flies away. In 1848 we were the wolves, and on our approach the good shepherd, the infallible Pope, fled away in the disguise of a shepherdess' wife. Beautiful! Some of those present the speaker laughed outright, in which he was heartily joined by the whole audience, who were repeatedly convulsed with laughter. When God created this world He created things inferior to Himself, but when the Pope created infallibility he created something far superior to himself, and therefore made himself out far greater than God Himself. What sacrilege! Where we heard of the decree in Italy we laughed; we laughed again, and we have been laughing ever since.

After dwelling upon this idea at some length the speaker made a personal appeal to his hearers to be true to the work of evangelization in Italy. If the American Protestants expected to hand down this blessed heritage unsullied to their children they must be truthful. The Pope was casting his eyes to this country and was sending emissaries hither every day. Pittsburgh was one of the wealthiest cities in the United States, and its rich citizens could surely do something for the advancement of Protestantism in Italy. After he (the speaker) was gone, he hoped his words would remain, and that many family circles would raise one thousand dollars and send the same to establish a station in Italy. This sum would pay a pastor, a school teacher and pay the rent of a room in which the services could be held. In conclusion he warned American Protestants to remember that Italy was the place where their Christianity first came into existence, and as a matter of gratitude called for support for the Free Christian Church of Italy.

The Rev. Joseph King then announced that a collection board four in his estimation would be kept up, and when the collectors had done their work the benediction was pronounced and the gathering dispersed.

EXONERATED.

The Death of Louisa Schill—The Result of Natural Causes—Mr. Spreyer Vindicated—The Coroner's Inquest.

The city journals which prefer to furnish their readers with sensational items, rather than to lay before them the simple truth, yesterday indulged in the publication of *ex-parte* statements as to the cause of the death of Louisa Schill, at a Second avenue boarding house, the facts surrounding which death were published yesterday morning in this paper. The GAZETTE requested the public to reserve their judgment until a full investigation had been had, and the wisdom of this advice has been fully shown by the finding of the Coroner's inquest. Mr. Spreyer, whose name was connected very unfavorably with the case, is a gentleman whose character has always been above reproach, and it was unfair to him that statements accusing him of the guilty of a heinous crime were published, before he had an opportunity to vindicate himself.

In justice to Mr. Spreyer, we publish the following testimony:

Dr. F. Schmidt recalled.—Drs. McCann, McCoy, Snively and myself made a post mortem examination of deceased; in my opinion death was caused by abscess of the liver, from which the pus flowed into the abdomen, inflaming the peritoneum; the pus was absorbed into the blood, producing blood poisoning before the rupture of the abscess.

Dr. Joseph McCann, sworn—Am a practicing physician; was present at the post mortem examination; found the bowels very much inflamed, and a considerable quantity of pus in the cavity of the abdomen; there was a considerable abscess on the left lobe of the liver; the abscess had been ruptured, and the result was inflammation of the bowels. There was no evidence whatever justifying the opinion that rape had been committed. The cause of death was inflammation of the bowels, caused by the bursting of the abscess. There were no evidence of violence.

Dr. J. W. McCoy, sworn—Was present at the *post mortem*; am of opinion that death was caused by peritonitis, produced by rupture of the abscess in the liver; rape would not produce such results.

Dr. W. Snively, sworn—Was present at the *post mortem*; the cause of death was peritonitis, produced by the rupture of the abscess of the liver; there was no doubt as to the cause of death; there was no evidence of violence; inflammation would be produced in a few hours after the bursting of the abscess; she could not possibly have been saved, no matter what was prescribed for her. Death would ensue, I think, in forty-eight hours after the bursting of the abscess. (The other physicians present corroborate this opinion.)

This closed the testimony, and after a short interval the jury returned the following verdict: That the deceased came to her death from acute peritonitis, superduced by the breaking of an abscess on the liver.

From this it will be seen that Mr. Spreyer is entirely exonerated from the grave charge so unscrupulously published against him.

Conference of the XXVI. District for Constitutional Delegates.

The Republican conferees of the XXVI. Senatorial district, met at the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, on Tuesday the 2d inst., to nominate two delegates to represent the district in the Constitutional Convention.

Conferees—Beaver county, Hon. Milton Lawrence, H. R. Moore, J. S. Eakin. Butler county—John M. Thompson, John M. Sullivan, Henry Pillow. Washington county—A. G. Cleaver, J. A. Happer, D. S. Walker.

On motion, Hon. Milton Lawrence, of Beaver, was called to the chair, and John M. Sullivan, of Butler, was appointed secretary.

The following nominations were then made, viz.:

T. R. Hazzard, of Washington county; Gen. John N. Purviance, of Butler county.

Mr. Moore, of Beaver, stated that he was authorized by Henry Rice, the nominee of Beaver county, to withdraw his name, before balloting, Mr. Rice's business relations being such at the present time, as to prevent him from serving the people, if elected. The ballot of his Excellency Governor Henry Reeves, Esq., is about leaving for Europe, on account of ill health, and another is sick, consequently he could not take part in the campaign, without most serious loss in his business. Of necessity, therefore, he is compelled to decline nomination.

Mr. Moore, on behalf of the conferees of Beaver county, moved an adjournment of the Conference for three weeks, to enable the Republicans of Beaver county to take such action as they might deem expedient in view of the withdrawal of their candidate, Mr. Rice.

The motion was not agreed to; and, on motion, Gen. John N. Purviance, of Butler, and T. R. Hazzard, Esq., of Washington, were unanimously nominated to represent the Twenty-sixth District in the Constitutional Convention.

The nominees were introduced to the Conference and suitably acknowledged the honor conferred upon them.

Whereupon the Conference adjourned.

THE ALLEGHENY SCHOOLS.

Regular Meeting of the Board of School Controllers Last Evening—Reports of Committees—Text Books Adopted.

A regular meeting of the Allegheny Board of School Controllers was held last evening. The following members were present:

Messrs. Ashworth, Barker, Beckert, Borland, Bulford, Blakely, Benney, Burchfield, Berth, Cluney, Craig, Chambers, Chadwick, Donnaldson, Davis, Dalton, Foster, Gault, Hobson, Hemphill, Harper, Harris, Hamilton, Jones, Phillips, Cappe, McClinton, Matthews, Miller, Patterson, Parke, Popp, Sprague, Sutton, and Trimble.

In the absence of President King, Mr. John E. Parke presided.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Prof. Eaton.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Cluney from the Fifth ward reported the teachers elected for that ward. List confirmed.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Colored Schools reported the following teachers: Principal, S. A. Neale; Governesses, Miss Ella Wilson; Medium, Mrs. Sheer. Harris; Primary, Miss Mary M. Ware. Report confirmed.

Mr. Hobson, from the Committee on Finances submitted the following report and resolution:

Your Committee on Finance beg leave respectfully to report that H. F. Eggers, collector of the Eighth ward for 1870, has settled his duplicate for that year and paid to the Receiver the balance due by settlement, which was $102.61. We therefore offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to credit Mr. H. F. Eggers with exonerations to the amount of.....$182 40
Commissions five per cent.....32 51

Total.....$214 91

The report was received and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Blakely, from the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, recommended that an extra teacher be allowed to the First and Seventh wards, and two each to Troy Hill and Woodville. Report adopted.

Mr. D. L. Smith of the Committee on Grades and Text Books, reported a list of text books, all of which were the same as used last year, with the exception of Prof. Hotz's First lessons in Physics for the High School. Report adopted with the exception of Algebras, Geometries and Drawing Books.

Mr. Smith read a communication from the Board of Principals of the Allegheny schools requesting the Board of Control to adopt Brooks' Algebra and Geometry, instead of Ray's Algebra and Davies' Geometry. Referred to Committee on Text Books.

The Library Committee made a lengthy report in which they congratulated the board in having come into the possession of 4,000 volumes, at a cost of but $400 for the same. They had examined had looked through the library and found many valuable books; they had noticed, however, that the library contained many volumes of fiction of the sensational sort. They observed, also, that the cases containing these books were almost empty, while the books of a more substantial, instructive character remained upon the shelves untouched. This they thought was rather discreditable to the teachers. The committee reported that they had made some additions to the library in seventeen volumes of the *Scientific American*. The committee recommended that rule eighteen be expunged making the library free. The committee reported the receipts to be $8,276, and expenses $1,167.70. Excess of expenditures, $1,095.80. Report accepted and ordered to be printed in the Annual Report.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. Matthews, from the Special Committee to whom was referred the matter of having commissioners appointed by the Governor to select books for schools in the State for ten years, reported a resolution recommending the adopting of a uniform series of text books throughout the State. Report adopted.

Several small bills were read by the Secretary and warrants ordered to be drawn for the amounts.

Bids were read for the custody of the public school fund and the bid given to the Allegheny Trust Company, the interest offered being six per cent.

Mr. Smith from the Third ward offered a resolution allowing that ward additional teachers for their new school house. Laid on the table for one month.

Mr. Smith offered the following resolutions, all of which were laid over until the next meeting.

Resolved, That the salaries of teachers in the common schools of Allegheny, who have taught in the contested district shall be created things hitherto or to Himself, but when the Pope created infallibility he created something far superior to himself, and therefore made himself out far greater than God Himself. What sacrilege! Where we heard of the decree in Italy we laughed; we laughed again, and we have been laughing ever since.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to prepare a supplement to the laws regulating the schools of Allegheny, to authorize and empower the Board of Directors to purchase for the use of the schools all text books that may be required.

On motion of Mr. Eaton the Board proceeded to the election of music teachers. Prof. Byers was unanimously elected for the Western district, and Prof. McCabe was elected by ballot for the Eastern District.

On motion adjourned.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

Mary Jane Manning yesterday made an information before Alderman Taylor against her husband, James R. Manning, charging him with surety of the peace. The deponent alleges that her husband came to the house of Mrs. Mary Ann McManus, where deponent resides, and threatened to take the life of deponent, and calling her vile names. Warrant issued.

Michael Hays charges Morris Finnesey with surety of the peace, in threatening to shoot deponent. Alderman Taylor issued a warrant.

John Connelly makes an information before Alderman Taylor against James Wilson for assault and battery, alleging that the defendant made an attack upon him and threw him upon a stone floor. Warrant issued.

James Gilliland yesterday appeared before Alderman Strain and made an information against Peter Dressler, whom he charges with surety of the peace. He alleges that he was standing upon the Court House steps when the defendant came along and deliberately announced his intention to "blow his head off." Having no desires for such, he asks that a warrant be issued for the arrest of Dressler, which was accordingly done. Detective Dressler states that Gilliland, who was recently arrested by him, came up to him and used a very offensive epithet and that he (Gilliland) will kill him if he repeated the insult he would punish him.

George Jones made two informations before Alderman Strain, against a man named Meckie. One charges him with surety of the peace, and the other with keeping a bawdy house. Warrants issued.

Before Alderman O'Donnell Kate Feeney charges Frank and Ann Schremps with keeping a disorderly house on Liberty street, near Twelfth. The parties were arrested and committed for a hearing.

James McCree charges W. H. Gramp with assault and battery. The deponent alleges that he went into the store of the defendant on Liberty street, and in purchasing a bucket of berries a quarrel ensued about the price, during which the defendant struck the deponent and kicked him out of the store. Defendant was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

The boys who were arrested on Monday night for stealing from the Conjurer who has been exhibiting at Masonic Hall were discharged yesterday because the prosecutor refused to appear against them.

Mayor Callow disposed of six common cases yesterday morning.

There were thirty-two common cases before Mayor Blackmore yesterday morning.

An information was yesterday lodged before Alderman Smith, of Allegheny, against J. M. Johnson by a shoemaker named Gross, who alleges that Johnson stole a pair of shoes which had been entrusted to him for repairing.

Elisha Hague who shot his brother on Monday night was discharged from custody yesterday as no one would appear to prosecute him.

Peter F. Bouger made an information yesterday before Justice Hoerr of East Birmingham against a man named Boot for assault and battery. A warrant was issued.

Two common cases yesterday before Burgess Dressel of East Birmingham.

John Holland and Michael Carr were sent to the Workhouse yesterday by Mayor Blackmore for thirty and sixty days respectfully.

Harry Neeland last evening used John Kerr before Mayor Blackmore for surety of the peace. Warrant issued.

John McMahon, while attempting to collect his rent from a colored tenant on Fifth avenue extension, conducted himself in so disorderly a manner that Officer Shafer arrested him. "Mac" resisted the officer, and was locked up to await a hearing on the double charge.

A man named Michael Hays was arrested by Officer Moran, at the corner of Penn and Seventeenth streets, for acting generally in a disorderly manner. He understook to jump through a fanlight of his residence and in so doing cut himself about the head and hands. His wounds were dressed by Dr. McCann after arriving at the lock-up.

SOUTH PITTSBURGH COUNCIL.

Special Meeting.

The Council of South Pittsburgh last evening held a special meeting.

Present: Messrs. Kerr, Slicker, Haines, Cready and Burgess Murray.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Sundry bills were read and warrants ordered for payment of the same.

An ordinance repealing an ordinance passed November 26th, 1869, granting the Pittsburgh Gas Company certain rights and privileges, was passed and ordered to be published in the GAZETTE, *Freiheits Freund* and *South Side Ledger*.

The contract for the paving Sixth street, was let to Messrs. Keller & Co.

The Street Committee was instructed to see about removing the toll house at the Brownsville road, said toll house being situated on the street.

On motion adjourned.

Summer Suits—In any variety, in every style, and at the lowest rates, at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

Don't Forget in your search after neat presents that there is a large stock of goods, any article of which would make a neat present, on hand at Haslett & Kennedy's No. 78 Smithfield street.

Independence day at the Department Store; new and attractive goods at the lowest figures, 59 Fifth avenue.

THE PRESTLEY CASE.

Special Meeting of the Monongahela Presbytery — A Decision Arrived at — Dr. Prestley Admitted—An Appeal Taken.

The principal theme of conversation yesterday in Presbyterian circles was the decision in the case of James Prestley, who recently made application to be reinstated in his church membership. The matter came up at a meeting of the Monongahela Presbytery last week, and yesterday was specially set apart for its consideration. At the appointed hour there was an average attendance of the members of the Presbytery, and visitors—the session being free to all—in the Hebron Presbyterian Church, a short distance beyond Wilkinsburg. Rev. S. B. Reed acted as Moderator, and after the usual devotional exercises and several minor matters of business had been attended to, the special subject before the Presbytery was called up. The petition of Dr. Prestley as published in the GAZETTE was read, after which speeches in support of it were made by the Rev. Messrs. Ormond and Hutchinson, who contended that Dr. Prestley having confessed his errors had done all that human or Divine law required. They were followed by the petitioner, Dr. Prestley, who made a very earnest and affecting address, which created much sympathy, and in a large measure helped his cause. He dwelt at some length upon the causes which had led to his excommunication from the church, four readers are familiar with the history, and expressed his sorrow therefor and his great desire and ability to be restored to communion. Revs. Dr. W. J. Reid and Rev. Dr. John G. Brown addressed the Presbytery in opposition to granting the prayer, on the ground that as the excommunicated brother had been convicted and expelled upon specific charges, that his confession should not be—as it was—general in its character, but should be equally specific, to indicate his sincerity and true repentance. The fact of his divorce from his first wife and marriage to a second was also incidently referred to and the argument urged that the divorce had not been in accordance with the requirements of the church law, and consequently the second marriage was not legal. These points on both sides were discussed at considerable length, but it was noticeable that there was an absence of that acrimonious spirit, which too often is displayed in such matters. This fact had a marked effect in allaying the excitement among the visitors and all interested in the case.

The discussion closed shortly before three o'clock, Presbytery having been in session three hours, when a vote was taken on a motion to grant the petitioner's prayer and admit him into church-fellowship. The result was fourteen in favor and nine against—a result which was hailed with delight by the friends of Dr. Prestley, who were not long in warmly congratulating him.

When the result was announced, the Rev. Mr. Reid gave notice that the case would be appealed to Synod, and filed the preliminary papers which were signed by himself and Rev. Messrs. S. B. Reed and John G. Brown. Synod will meet next fall, when the case in all probability will be finally settled.

BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

Regular Monthly Meeting.

The Town Council of Birmingham yesterday held a regular monthly meeting.

Mr. Kerr, of the Finance Committee, reported a balance of $680.27 remaining in the Treasury, July 2d.

The report of the Street Committee showed that they had a balance of $29.73 on hand yet.

The Wharf masters report showed that he had collected $4.50 during the last month.

The Market masters report showed that the total collections from the market house for the last month were $64.40. Reports accepted and approved.

Several small bills were read by the Secretary and warrants ordered to be drawn for the amounts.

Bids were read for the custody of the public school fund and the bid given to the Allegheny Trust Company, the interest offered being six per cent.

Mr. Smith from the Third ward offered a resolution allowing that ward additional teachers for their new school house. Laid on the table for one month.

Mr. Smith offered the following resolutions, all of which were laid over until the next meeting.

Resolved, That the salaries of teachers in the common schools of Allegheny, who have taught in the contested district shall be created things hitherto or more and not exceeding eight years shall be five hundred dollars per annum, and teachers who have taught eight or more years, the salaries shall be six hundred dollars. Assistant Principals of ten years or more experience as teachers shall receive two hundred dollars per annum.

On motion these resolutions were laid over till the next meeting.

Resolved, That the Committee on Teachers and Salaries be instructed to prepare rules and regulations, so that provisions of the law as laid down in the school laws, page 84, section 68, may be complied with.

Resolved, That a special committee be appointed to prepare a supplement to the laws regulating the schools of Allegheny, to authorize and empower the Board of Directors to purchase for the use of the schools all text books that may be required.

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Present: Messrs. Kerr, Slicker, Haines, Cready and Burgess Murray.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Sundry bills were read and warrants ordered for payment of the same.

An ordinance repealing an ordinance passed November 26th, 1869, granting the Pittsburgh Gas Company certain rights and privileges, was passed and ordered to be published in the GAZETTE, *Freiheits Freund* and *South Side Ledger*.

The contract for the paving Sixth street, was let to Messrs. Keller & Co.

The Street Committee was instructed to see about removing the toll house at the Brownsville road, said toll house being situated on the street.

On motion adjourned.

Summer Suits—In any variety, in every style, and at the lowest rates, at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

Don't Forget in your search after neat presents that there is a large stock of goods, any article of which would make a neat present, on hand at Haslett & Kennedy's No. 78 Smithfield street.

Independence day at the Department Store; new and attractive goods at the lowest figures, 59 Fifth avenue.

PRICES REDUCED.

THE

Mowry Homestead LOTS.

Great Inducements Offered!

The owners of this beautiful property have decided, in view of the past great sales, to reduce the price of the Lots, and by so doing to place them within the reach of all. It is useless for us to say that these Lots are the best now offered for sale within the city limits, for it has become an established and well-known fact. This property fronts immediately on the line of the Citizens Passenger Railway, while scarcely 50 yards away runs the A. V. R. R. All the Avenues are 50 feet wide, and many of the Lots contain the Finest Moulding Sand to the depth of 12 and 14 feet. We would recommend every man or woman who can command a little money to buy one or two of the beautiful Lots, and we predict that before three years they will be worth at least double what we are willing to take for them. Call on us, and we will show you all over the grounds.

SILL & SON,

Cor. Butler and 42d Streets.

Our Water.

MESSRS EDITORS.—Sir: In observing an article in your issue Friday morning on the water of this city, I beg to assure you, Sir, that your hydrant is no exception, and I now reiterate your statement as to its unfitness for human use, because it contains a very large amount of organic matter. But all the rivers contain this element and truly the Allegheny is no exception. I pass over the oily element and refer to the horrid appearance of the water. This is owing to the solid matter in fine division suspended through the water, the majority of which will settle if allowed to stand; microscopic examination of this shows the whole mass to be made up of fragments of the remains of vegetable and *animal life*, many forms of which I identify and numerous bodies appearing like spores or ova of both animal and vegetable origin with small fragments of sand and particles of dust. The means of obviating any ill effects that might arise from swallowing any of the active spores or ova of animal life are within the reach of almost every one. Boiling the water first, and then allowing it to stand until it settles, and then pour off the clear water. This, however, destroys the pleasure of a glass of water; it is not always easy to bring it down to the temperature of 32 degrees Fahr., and also deprived by boiling not only of the living organisms in it, but at the same time, of its very life, for the air which is held for solution in the water, and to which it owes its sparkle and brilliancy, is driven out by the process of boiling. Still, a few minutes' boiling will destroy the seeds, so to speak, of the numerous entozoa which find their way into the human body, probably in the water.

It would be a simple matter to erect a filter bed and settling tank, from whence our supply of water might be taken, which would obviate the supply of organic remains, mixed with living animalcules, interwoven to meshes.

Now, although the quantity of living spores, &c., may be got rid of by boiling or filtering at home, and how many households is there who get up all night in the dark goes to get a glass of water, and prefers to obtain it "fresh from the tap," instead of drinking what has been standing for hours in his sleeping apartment, allowing the gases given off by the occupants asleep, and in this cup he drinks the germs of future parasitic disease. We ought not